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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

"One Increasing Purpose"

¶ **Unfoldment**—The Old Year turns it back on the affairs of mankind to seek its niche in history. The New Year stands on the threshold of events. More than a radio voice suggests that: Time marches on. But time marches only into the fading pages of yesterday, while infinity continues to unfold truths indestructible. In the light of this timeless fact, earth's New Year becomes no transient measure, but presents a potency of boundless opportunity. The world and you and I find this to be self-evident: that only as we have touched eternal verities have we found abiding values. Hence the world and you and I this New Year may face the boon of unimagined possibilities as we accept the fact that time has no power to handicap the full utilization of the ever-present now. • If your nows and mine are consciously aligned with that which is true, how surely shall the buoyancy of our thinking lighten the world's load in the Year of Our Lord, 1938!

¶ **The Old Year's Baggage**—There's a lesson writ large in the records of the old year. It tells us that true security and abundance and the hopes for a happy amiability among nations and men lie not in political or social ideologies of themselves, nor do they lie in the human personalities identified with such ideologies; but rather do they await a more general demonstration of individual moral responsibility. Such men as have fixed their centers on right fundamentals of thought and conduct have found within a serenity of outlook and a guidance for deportment equipping them for a citizenship which would demand of government no sinecures greater than they themselves would render to their fellow men. • Only in ratio to the individual justice of citizens do governments remain just.

¶ **The Turn of the Year**—finds many a government being weighed in the scales. What measures of right or wrong, of intelligence or stupidity, of magnanimity or vainglory have been added to their search for balance, few human intellects would venture to evaluate. A transient peace or a temporary war does not wholly absolve nor wholly convict. A dictatorship or a democracy? Both are widely interpreted terms. Neither can long suppress a citizenship worthy of self-expression, nor free for long a citizenry which sells itself into slavery. But the trend toward extreme nationalism, in a world that is constantly growing more interdependent, reveals incompatibilities which only a divorce from intolerance can reconcile.

¶ **The News Today**—deals with a political world in turmoil. Egypt's Government has not yet found stability, following King Farouk's dismissal of Premier Nahas Pasha; and behind the unrest is nationalism. Roumania's new cabinet steps gingerly through the mazes of party influence; and behind much of its uncertainty again is seen a nationalistic aggressiveness. Ireland's former Free State boasts a new constitution and an "independent" government; and here, too, nationalistic influence seems at work. Poland, after wrestling with nationalistic temptations, retains for the moment a more moderate course. France, undergoing an epidemic of strikes which represent the cooling of the social crust following the volcanic reforms of the Blum régime, is likewise harassed by itinerant bursts of communist, fascist, and royalist activities. Spain's war seems to have passed the powder keg stage, but a multiplicity of ideologies leaves loyalties confused. The Italo-German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact adds its uncertainty to the balance of power. The Rome-Berlin axis, the rejuvenated London-Paris understanding, the hair-trigger balance of middle European politics, seem whirling in independent orbits which create forebodings of a crash of these spheres. Japan, China and the Soviet Union constitute the enigmas of the East in diplomatic prognostications. Following the Brussels fiasco a stiffening of democratic co-operativeness has acted as a cautioning hand on Japan's epauletted shoulders.

¶ **Thus the old year** departs, leaving to ingenious-faced New Year the privilege of a vast world coordination. And evidence is not lacking of some tendency in this direction, particularly in the economic field. For, as aggressiveness and nationalistic fears demand mounting armaments and armaments make drains on national treasuries, the militaristic nations of the earth find themselves hoist with their own petard—armed to the teeth but with a paucity of resources with which to implement interminable wars. In contradistinction to this state of affairs, the pacific nations find themselves in better economic circumstances, and this encourages efforts such as the Hull reciprocity plan.

¶ **But does all this mean** that the preponderance of world influence is on the discordant side? The individual who has tuned his strings of action to eternal harmonies denies such an allegation. For men find as they individually harmonize their thoughts they harmonize their experiences—and the political and social experiences of the world are but reflections of the thoughts of men. Sweeten the one and we flavor the other. It's a New Year privilege.

Far East: A New Year and Still War

Britain Accepts Japan's Apology but Demurs at Its Explanation

New Talks Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31—The British Government, like that of the United States, has accepted Japanese assurances that steps have been taken to prevent further "mistakes" in China.

Unlike Washington, however, Downing Street has suggested further conversations on the measures Japan proposes to take to insure that there shall be no repetition. The British also demur strongly at the Japanese description of conditions under which the attacks on British ships were delivered.

The note in which the British views are set forth was delivered in Tokyo today and is to be published here tomorrow.

Thus ends the incident which at one time threatened to cause a grave international crisis. The effect on public opinion here has undoubtedly been to make it hard for the Government to avoid a break with Japan if any more incidents of a similar nature occur.

The next issue the British Government expects to have to tackle, however, is the future of the Chinese maritime customs administration, due to the fact that the Japanese are rapidly extending their control in a sphere covered by international agreement.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31 (AP)—Wholesale destruction of Japan's rich stake in Shantung Province continued today as Chinese worked with torch and dynamite to wreck mills and other properties before Japanese armies could reach Tsingtao.

From that Shantung port an exodus of Americans and other foreigners was in progress. Fearing disorders and possible spread of destruction to non-Japanese property, a foreign vigilante corps was organized.

Japanese seizure of Tsingtao was regarded as probable, although latest military reports indicated no Japanese land forces were nearer than 100 miles. A Japanese army driving eastward from Tsinan, the captured provincial capital, was reported heavily engaged at Changlo, near the halfway point on the 245-mile Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway.

Two U. S. Ships

More than 200 Americans remained in Tsingtao, where the United States cruiser Marblehead and the destroyer Pope stood by ready to take them to safety. The Americans did not join the Tsingtao vigilantes, following advice of their consular authorities. The volunteer corps consisted of about 240 British, German and Russian men, armed only with batons.

Only about 1000 Chinese troops were left in Tsingtao for the work of destruction, which had been carried to Japanese factories, homes and shops as far as 20 miles west. In the city and along its waterfront the burning and blasting of cotton

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China's Property Loss In War $750,000,000

Nearly six months of Japanese invasion has cost China more than $750,000,000 in physical property losses, according to Associated Press estimates. They include industrial damage to Shanghai, destruction in the Yangtse valley, and agricultural damage in Hopei and other North China provinces.

These figures are rapidly increasing with the "scorched earth, broken tile" policy under which the Chinese are destroying factories and utilities destined to fall into invading hands. In addition, Japanese property destroyed in China is estimated at $100,000,000.

Figures include no estimates of huge foreign losses, nor of the widespread personal losses, dislocation of trade, homelessness, unemployment and starvation.

Japan Expects to Wage a Long Fight, Cabinet Greetings Hint

Optimism Dulled

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (AP)—New Year's messages of Cabinet members to the empire today carried the implication that Japan should prepare for prolonged warfare. The easy optimism of messages of previous years was lacking.

Premier Konoye declared that 1938 would prove more significant for Japan than 1868 or 1904.

[The so-called restoration, involving the emergence of the emperor from centuries of seclusion and the end of the Shoguns' rule, occurred in 1868. The year 1904 saw the start of the Russian-Japanese war.]

Japan's actions today, the Premier said, had a world-wide effect and bore directly on world peace and culture. Japan, he continued, would offer strong resistance to those nations believing in the existing status and would march ahead as peacefully as possible.

Prince Konoye expressed regrets for the Panay and Ladybird incidents. He asserted that those nations misunderstanding the truth of the Chinese-Japanese situation must take a fresh view.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota declared the Chinese "incident" had made Japan's foreign relations difficult and delicate. He expressed regrets that relations with Great Britain were not better, acknowledged Britain's legitimate concern over the situation, and pledged that Japan would not disturb British interests in China.

"Some Englishmen are apt to place unreasonable blame upon Japan in connection with the Chinese incident," Mr. Hirota said, "apparently because of lack of understanding. As an inevitable consequence, Japanese fail to understand the attitude of those Englishmen."

Utilities Find New Profits In Serving Farms

New Deal Claims Credit for Forcing Companies to Enter Rural Field

Costs Are Shaved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 31—Private utilities a few years ago did not care to bother with farm customers, but now, since the Federal Government entered the field through the Rural Electrification Administration, those same utilities are seeking out the farmers, eager to serve them, it was stressed in a report by John M. Carmody, rural electrification administrator, before a joint meeting of the American Farm Association and the American Statistical Association closing their annual conventions in Chalfonte-Haddon Hall here today.

At the same session, Harold E. Pinches of Connecticut State College, reporting on a survey of results in New England, declared that electricity for farms had become not only an economic question, but one of public welfare with national social significance, like education and housing.

Mr. Carmody declared that in 1933 and 1934 the private utilities electrified 34,000 farms and in the first 2½ years of the Rural Electrification Administration they electrified more than 300,000 farms, with the result that one farm in every six in this country now has some of the benefits of electricity.

Has Made Many Jobs

The stream of both public and private money making this possible has provided uncounted jobs in the field and factory, both in making and installing the equipment, he said, adding that there was now a powerful nation-wide demand for more rural lines, which will require hundreds of millions of dollars of distribution line construction.

Mr. Carmody asserted that in the year just before the Rural Electrification Administration began, private utilities still were too busy exploiting the rich urban markets to listen to the farmers' request for service. At the end of 1930, however, 10.2 per cent of the farms were electrified, and four years later the percentage had risen only to 10.9.

"The attitude of most utilities ranged from reluctance to outright refusal to furnish service on reasonable terms to rural areas which they claimed as part of 'their' territory," he continued. "They often asked the farmer to pay more than the value of the electric line built to his farm, to give the private utility title to the line and to guarantee a high minimum monthly charge for a long period of years.

"Piecemeal building, lines of heavy costly construction and excessive overheads required by inflated capital structures, all added to the bill the farmer was required to foot if he wanted service.

Companies Saw the Light

"But a few months after our program was under way, representatives of many of the reluctant utilities were driving out to the farm and pleading with the farmer to take service from them on his own terms rather than to join a local co-operative group that would be financed by the Rural Electrification Administration, and the magic spur

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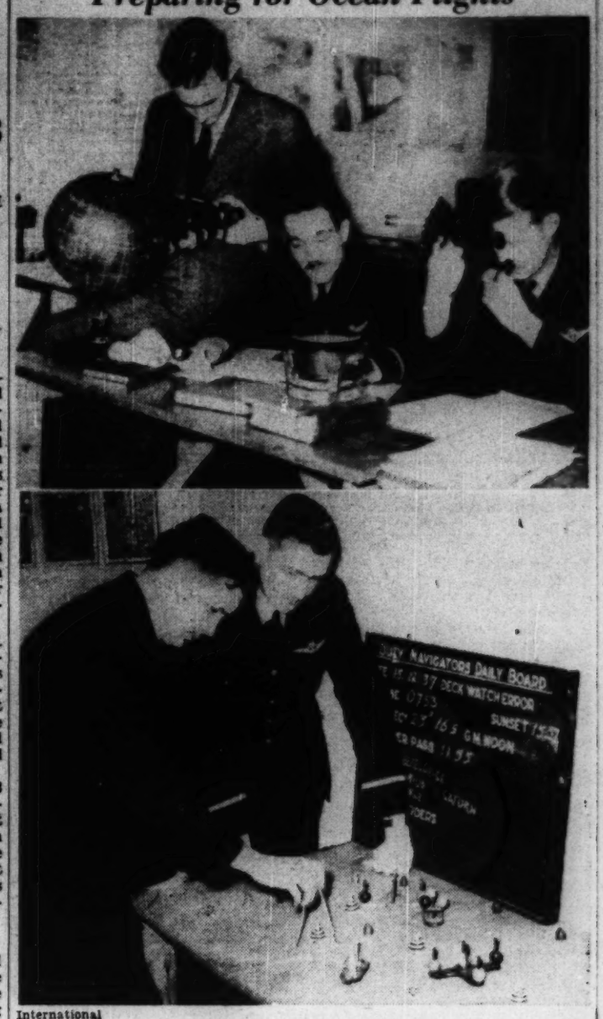
Preparing for Ocean Flights



International

British Pilots Return to School

Upper—Navigation Class Studying Sextants and Other Instruments as Future Trans-Atlantic Pilots Attend Training School Established by Britain's Imperial Airways. Lower—Student Being Instructed in "Rule of the Road Table" Which Shows Him the System of Marine Lights Used on Vessels, Navigation Booms, Etc.

Army Sub-Stratosphere Hop Blazes Trail for Transports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31—Knowledge of the winds that blow on the surface of the Atlantic Ocean is not expected to be very helpful to trans-Atlantic flying, much of which will be done "on top" of the weather at altitudes of 10,000 feet or thereabout.

To Imperial Airways, which only recently embarked on trans-oceanic flying, it means that pilots will be required to fly these fixed point-to-point courses by celestial observations coupled with so-called radio "fixes"—trigonometric calculations of position using the direction-finding radio beam.

Many of Imperial's veteran pilots who, not many months away, will be in the trans-Atlantic service, are going to school to learn some of the new arts required by the company in this new phase of operation.

Imperial's training school for trans-Atlantic pilots instructs them in astronomy, celestial navigation and nautical systems to identify vessels.

Imperial's African service only recently has been changed from land operation to sea operation, in-

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31—Substantially increased air speeds that will result from high altitude operation were made public today by the United States Army Air Corps after tests with its new sub-stratosphere Lockheed plane. The plane, which was built secretly for the air corps last spring, hit a top speed of 350 miles an hour over a test course of 220 miles covered in 38 minutes. This speed is more than 100 miles an hour faster than the rated top speed of a popular transport plane now used by most American airlines.

If this speed were sustained and adapted to civil aviation, a trans-continental flight could be made in approximately eight hours; or with stop-overs en route, in nine or ten hours.

Supercharged Cabin

Capt. A. H. Johnson and Capt. T. A. Sims piloted the ship as Maj. F. Reed and Capt. H. G. Armstrong acted as observers. An altitude of from 19,0000 to 21,0000 feet was maintained over the course. With the substratosphere airplane, no oxygen equipment or heavy clothing were

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President Says All Business Is Not Predatory

Words Are That Not All Persons of Wealth Are Malefactors

Goes No Further

Is Taken to Mean Approval of Jackson-Ickes Attack on 'Big Business'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The only comment President Roosevelt would give today on the fiery attacks on "big business" and monopoly being delivered this week by his advance-guard lieutenants was to recall Theodore Roosevelt's "malefactors of great wealth" phrase, and to reiterate that all persons of great wealth are not malefactors.

But the President's statement was taken to mean that he approves of these attacks on the "wicked 10 per cent"—the minority—perhaps even on Secretary Harold L. Ickes' "60 families." He draws once more a sharp dividing line between the sheep and the alleged goats. He is nice to the sheep, but for the goats he has no toleration.

Moreover, the Chief Executive pointed out that some individuals—whom he pointedly said need not be identified further—persistently charged Theodore Roosevelt with saying that all people of great wealth were malefactors. And that, he concluded, was his New Year's parable.

In these remarks, the President was but following a familiar line of strategy for him—a line that has not previously proved to be particularly ingratiating even with the sheep.

Newsmen speedily pointed out to the President that Secretary Ickes was far more specific in his attacks, and had mentioned the "Fords, the Girdlers, and the Rands," but Mr. Roosevelt refused to amplify his proverb, though the inference plainly was that he supports such attacks as long as they are limited to a specific minority.

Business Tends to Business

While from New Deal quarters this fiery speech-making campaign, and inferential presidential support, was the order of the day, business itself was preparing to answer on the one hand, and on the other hand, in a general analysis of the economic situation, holding out much hope for speedy recovery.

The United States Chamber of Commerce reported that it believes the low point of the business recession has been reached and that industrial production can be expected to improve hereafter.

The carefully phrased study of chamber officials is referred to as "surprisingly optimistic," and is qualified with the following reference to inter-relation with government:

"The question of the moment is whether the normal processes will be permitted and encouraged to operate or abnormal influences will persist, with their retarding effects." The phrase "abnormal influences" appears to mean: "Governmental influences."

Ickes Places Blame

The newest salvo in the barrage the Administration is laying down against "Big Business" monopoly, and "the 60 families" who are alleged to control America, came with the explosive nationwide radio speech last night of Secretary Ickes.

From behind this barrage, President Roosevelt is to emerge next week with three important declarations, and the full effects of the barrage cannot be estimated until it is seen what actual policies lie behind the detonating screen.

It is not yet evident whether the President intends to place himself in the forefront of this aggressive thrust which charges "Big Business" with being the cause of the current business recession and a "fascist" threat to American democracy, or whether he will emerge as a moderator in the violent dispute that has been precipitated.

Business Can Reply

Fortuitously, business will have its chance to reply from a big Washington sounding-board next week and the weeks thereafter as witnesses parade before the Senate's Special Unemployment Committee.

Transcending the pyrotechnics of the Ickes speech are the purposes of the general campaign. These are variously interpreted here, but it is likely that many motives are in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Tax Revenues Up 50 P. C. in U. S. In Past Five Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 31—Estimated total tax revenues for federal, state and local governments in the United States increased 50 per cent between 1932 and 1937, the Federation of Tax Administrators here announces. At the pit of the depression in 1932, the figure stood at $8,300,000,000, while in 1937 it will have risen to $12,500,000,000, a gain of $4,200,000,000. At the halfway point in 1935 the total was $9,800,000,000.

It is, of course, significant that the total for 1937 should stand at this high point in spite of the marked recession during the past three or four months, but more interesting to tax experts is the fact that during this recovery period the Federal Government has collected more and more of the money proportionately, while the local governments have handled, in proportion, less and less of it. The percentage coming to the states has remained about the same.

This doesn't mean, though, that local governments as a whole have in the end received less of the tax money, for during this time that the collection has shifted over under Washington, the local units have received more and more money directly from the Federal Government. The percentage of local revenue coming from Washington rose from zero in 1932 to 24.5 in 1935; and in

(Continued on Page 19, Column 2)

Voices of Famous Are Heard Again After Lapse of 50 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The voices of notable men and women of the past, including Theodore Roosevelt, Disraeli, Florence Nightingale, Sarah Bernhardt, and many others are mingling with present-day leaders, in a special demonstration of phonograph recordings held in connection with the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

The re-recording of these voices, dating back to 1888, and formerly transcribed on wax cylinders, has been accomplished by a special technical process perfected by Robert Vincent, general manager of the Omnivox Company, and H. E. Reeves, president of the Reeves Sound Studios. Most of the work was done in the Omnivox Laboratories and in the Edison Laboratories in East Orange, N. J.

One of the favorites is that of Theodore Roosevelt, addressing the Boys' Progressive League here about 25 years ago. In vigorous, enthusiastic tones, he pleads for "better play and a square deal," ending with the clean-cut advice, "don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard."

The rough and friendly voice of P. T. Barnum, recorded in 1890, sounds a prophetic note regarding the recording of voices. He concludes his message with the hope that a device may be perfected, so that "my voice, like my great show, will reach future generations."

Woodrow Wilson's manner of speaking, usually described by the speech experts as "meticulous and polished," comes forth impressively in a short talk on educational opportunities for the American Indian. "Education, agriculture, the trades," he said, "are the red man's road to the white man's civilization."

Other records include the message of friendship brought back by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from France; William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech, Calvin Coolidge's remarks in honor of Colonel Lindbergh and the voices of several famous actors and actresses—E. H. Sothern, Forbes Robertson, Julia Marlowe and Ellen Terry.

Every President of the United States back to and including William McKinley is represented by at least one record in the collection.

The educational value of these re-recordings was stressed by Frederick C. Packard, assistant professor of public speaking at Harvard University, who is educational adviser to the company.

"This achievement is particularly worthwhile in my opinion," he said, "both because of preserving intact that evanescent thing, the human voice, in the interests of reproducing the modes and manners of people and also in the field of interpretation, making it possible for teachers to know how the creators of history sounded. This has been done, in the past, with music, but not with the human voice."

To fit the needs of the new departments of re-recordings of phonograph records which he foresees attached to libraries of the future, Professor Packard has coined a word. He suggests "vocarium."

Economics in the News

War Debts—Another Pay Day Goes By Without Great Britain Making a Move for Adjustment—Sense of Injury in London

By H. B. E.

Just as the December pay day went by without any adjustment of the war debts, a book came out in which the writer called the war debts "the bête noire of our foreign relations." That, I think, is not too extreme a view. In London last summer I tried to persuade British friends to see something of the American side. In return I was refreshed with the British standpoint. They are, of course, in conflict. But the conflict is of the kind that in Goethe's words makes for true tragedy. "True tragedy," he said, "is not the conflict between right and wrong but the conflict between right and right." I am constantly impressed by the conflict between two rights which has bedeviled all war debt discussions since those debts came into public controversy.

The conflict persists in every new war debt development. Coming back from London, for instance, I came across this sentence in an article that Raymond Leslie Buell contributed to our Magazine Section: "The British Government made a serious mistake when it declined to continue the token payment on the debt." I think so, too. But in London I equally subscribed to this statement, which I heard in conversation: "The American Government made a serious mistake when it forced Britain to decline to continue the token payment on the debt." It all depends upon the points of view.

I have written many thousands of words explaining the American point of view on war debts. Let me now give the facts which would explain the British reaction over token payments. I heard them more than once in London.

¶ ¶ ¶

Token payments are, of course, an earnest that the debt is owed. They were intended to be a kind of bridge to revision of the war debt schedules. The British began to make them immediately after the expiration of the Hoover moratorium. This moratorium covered the half-yearly payments due on Dec. 15, 1931, and June 15, 1932. Payments were resumed on Dec. 15, 1932, in gold, but under protest. Token payments then began to be mentioned as a bridge till a revision of the total indebtedness could be negotiated. On June 15, 1933, the President gave it out that Great Britain would not be in default if token payments were made. On this assurance token payments were made to June and December, 1933.

Then came the agitation over the Johnson Resolution. This was passed on April 13, 1934. It sought to deny entrance to the American loan market to all defaulters on previous American loans. Default was therein defined as the failure to pay the whole or any part of sums due on debts to Americans. This made it appear that war debt tokens would not be sufficient to save Britain from being branded as a defaulter. Nor, indeed, would such a stigma be avoided by the payment of the full half-yearly installment; that is, without the arrears waived by the Hoover moratorium. It looked as if every cent owed must be paid in order to avoid default.

Accordingly, the British Embassy, with the coming payment in mind, began to make inquiries of the Government. In due course those inquiries were answered by the Attorney General. On May 11, 1934, the British Ambassador was informed that the Attorney General was of the opinion that default could be avoided by the payment on June 15, 1934, of the sum then due (i. e., $75,000,000) and that it was not necessary to pay the arrears.

¶ ¶ ¶

The ineptitude that has gathered around war debt diplomacy on both sides had to have its inning in this exchange. The State Department on May 25 sent a bill to London for the whole amount, installment and arrears combined. This came to $262,000,000. Thinking that the American Government had changed its mind, the British Government replied on June 4, saying that if the only alternative to default was the payment of $262,000,000, it would have to default. Secretary Hull in a further note dated June 12 said that payment of the half-yearly installment of $75,000,000 would be sufficient to save the British Government from being pilloried as a defaulter. Nevertheless the June 15 pay day was allowed to pass without any payment at all, token or any other.

And so the British Government became a defaulter. I do not think there can be any doubt that the Johnson Resolution helped to precipitate this situation. "The United States in World Affairs" calls the gesture a "spasm in international ill-will." It was that. But, unfortunately, it has had the effect of hardening the attitudes of both debtor and creditor. In London the manner in which Congress so hurriedly sought to pin the label of defaulter upon the British has left as deep a sense of injury as is felt in the United States over non-payment. I heard this kind of statement. "All right, if you wish to make us defaulters, we are defaulters."

May it not be that there were two "serious mistakes" when token payments of the debt were stopped?

Of All Things . . !

A 'Fair' Profit

CHICAGO, (AP)—Rufus C. Dawes, in his last official act as president of a Century of Progress exposition in 1933-34, hung up a world record.

He delivered certified checks for $160,000 to seven organizations, the first time in history that an international exposition had closed its books with a surplus.

The checks included one to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, for $4800, and one for a like amount to the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. Checks for $40,000 each were given to the Chicago Park District and the Museum of Science and Industry; and $32,000 was given the Chicago Art Institute. The Adler planetarium Trust received $32,000.

Swimming Pool Fire

ALBION, N. Y. (AP)—Albion's firemen climbed on their shiny engine the other night and raced through the village streets to find—a fire in a swimming pool.

The pool, under construction at a park, had been covered with straw and canvas. The cause of the fire was undetermined. Damage was slight.

A Fireman's Fire

NEW YORK (AP)—The fire chief's car caught fire twice and his face was as red as his transportation.

Responding to a downtown blaze, Assistant Chief Joseph O'Hanlon and his chauffeur discovered the upholstery ablaze. They stopped and —they thought—extinguished the fire.

Reaching the loft building for which the alarm had been sounded, Chief O'Hanlon turned attention to the blazing structure.

But not for long. Another fireman saw smoke issuing from the chief's car. It was that seat again. Damage to the loft was slight. Chief damage to the chief was embarrassment.

Legal 'Confession'!

BRANTFORD, Ont. (CP)—It was a lawyer who said it. Eight boys were arraigned in County Court on charges of damaging a bicycle. Magistrate S. Alfred Jones was marking the docket with the names of counsel. Calling out the last name he asked, "Who's acting for this man."

"Nobody's acting for him," said Crown Attorney F. E. D. Wallace. "He's going to tell the truth."

Northern Ireland Bars Ulster Title

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Dec. 31 (AP)—Viscount Craigavon's Government of Northern Ireland yesterday decided against adoption of Ulster as the official name of the six counties remaining loyal to the British Crown.

Adoption of the name was suggested when the Irish Free State became officially "Ireland," or "Eire," Wednesday when its new Constitution went into effect. Leaders of the linen trade objected to the change because of the prestige of Irish linen, largely produced in the Belfast area.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Beginning Jan. 3 and continuing for three months on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, "A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'" will appear in The Christian Science Monitor.

This "diary" contains the observations, experiences and reflections of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character drawn from authentic sources by Adelaide Stedman—an absorbing story of pre-Revolutionary days.

New Year's Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

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In the Boston Section:

Tobin to have to set highest Hub tax rate.

Harriman asks private boycott of Japanese goods.

Industrial improvement seen ahead for 1938.

Biggest ski week end of year expected; throngs leave.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Year in Spain: Rebels Led in Field

To provide a comprehensive picture of the military operations in Spain, the following summary is presented, cabled by a military observer who is closely following tactical developments on the Iberian peninsula.

The article reviews the campaign during the year 1937.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31—Despite their heartening success at Teruel, which marked the closing phase of the year that is just ending but which is still by no means finally consolidated, the full record of 1937 shows that in general the Spanish Loyalists are still weaker in the field than the Insurgents of Gen. Francisco Franco.

This is indicated by the fact that throughout the year General Franco was on the offensive and the Loyalists, apart from one or two attempts to strike back, on the defensive.

The year 1937 began with a Rebel offensive along the coast toward Malaga. On Jan. 14, General Franco captured Estepona. The fall of Marbella followed two days later. Despite the fact that the Loyalists were ill equipped and worse led, it still took the Insurgents until Feb. 7 to reach Malaga. Thence they advanced in a rush to Motril—60 miles in three days—where they still remain.

One month later saw the beginning of the famous thrust toward Madrid by Italian regulars on the Guadalajara front. On this occasion, however, the attackers were completely and brilliantly foiled by the semi-trained Loyalists.

Blackshirts Surprised

The Italian drive southward began on March 7. In five days the spearhead of the attack was within half a dozen miles of Guadalajara. But the next day the Loyalists took the triumphant blackshirts by surprise and another five days saw the invaders back where they started, having suffered heavy losses both in men and material—to say nothing of having greatly contributed to the difficult task of raising the morale of the Loyalist militiamen, who until then had never been successful in a pitched battle against the regular troops of their opponents.

Thwarted at Madrid, General Franco adopted the more cautious policy of throwing the whole weight of his superior strength against the isolated northern provinces of the Basques and Asturians. The advance on Bilbao began on April 1. Basque militia kept the Rebels out of their capital until June 19.

Thanks in part to an important diversion staged by the Loyalists at Brunette, between Escorial and Madrid, early in July, it was not until mid-August that General Franco was ready to advance against Santander. The city fell on Aug. 25.

Ore for Munitions

The final stage of the unequal northern contest began on Sept. 23, when the Rebels started to march against Gijon. The fall of that port on Oct. 21 saw General Franco achieve the objective which gave him control of an important mining area, the output of which is extremely useful to pay for munitions from Italy and Germany.

On the other hand, subjugation of the northern seaboard took General Franco all summer. From a strategic viewpoint, the whole campaigning season was wasted on what was definitely a sideshow. This gave the main body of Loyalists breathing space in which to organize a real army to replace their untrained militia and to adjust some of the internal difficulties which impaired their powers of resistance.

The Loyalist army is evidently developing into a formidable military machine, as has been shown by the precision with which the surprise attack on Teruel was carried out just before Christmas Whether the Teruel gains can be held is still uncertain, but the earlier stages, at any rate, are a credit to those who organized the attack.

More Co-operation

It would be too much to say that the Loyalists' political difficulties have all been surmounted, although there is certainly a greater sense of co-operation than earlier in the year, when the Barcelona government resigned regularly about once a month. Replacement of Premier Largo Caballero by Juan Negrin and removal of the Spanish Government from Valencia to Barcelona both seem to have contributed toward that sense of common purpose which will certainly be needed if 1938 is not to be a repetition of the first 18 months of the civil war.

Hitherto, except for the capture of Teruel and the Brihuega counter-attack last March, the Government troops have shown on particular skill in the field. Their great offensive at Brunette on July 7, when the bulk of the Franco forces were engaged against the Basques, was checked without serious difficulty. So was their 10-day attack on Teruel in August and their drive on the Aragon front, which ended with the capture of Belchite on Sept. 3. There is little doubt that the Loyalists hoped at least to get to Saragossa on the latter occasion.

What are the prospects for the coming year? Military experts generally feel that the odds are still in favor of General Franco. At the same time, it is incontestible that during the year and a half the war has lasted, his rate of progress has been steadily slowing down.

Still Outside Madrid

General Franco started at a gallop and overran half of Spain in four months, meeting no serious resistance until the International Brigade suddenly stepped into the breach and held him up at the very gates of Madrid. Today he is slightly further from the capital than he was a year ago.

Moreover the city, which from a military standpoint ought to have been untenable by November, 1936, is today impregnable to direct assault.

If Teruel remains in Loyalist hands it will be another serious setback for General Franco. Teruel is only 60 miles from the east coast and is almost astride Madrid's main food line. A short advance from the city would cut the Loyalist forces in two and practically settle not merely the fate of Madrid but the whole outcome of the civil war.

Food supply—for Barcelona as well as Madrid—is the Loyalists' biggest preoccupation. Those who remember that it was hunger which broke down Germany's resistance in 1917 will not underestimate the importance of the fact that there is plenty to eat behind General Franco's lines and not enough behind the Loyalists'.

If this difficulty can be overcome and if dessensions don't go on preventing the Loyalists from putting forth their whole strength, military opinion may still find itself confounded in its predictions.

By a Staff Artist

In Spain as Year Ended

White Portion of Map Shows Territory Held by Nationalists, Shaded Part the Regions Still Held by the Republicans, or Loyalists

Major Battle at Teruel

MADRID, Dec. 31 (AP)—More than 200,000 Insurgent and Government troops and 200 airplanes were thrown into a major battle outside Teruel today.

The fight developed from a powerful Insurgent counter-offensive to take that city, into which the Loyalists fought their way last week.

More tanks, airplanes, artillery and men than in any previous single battle were said to have been thrown together in the conflict, which began on Wednesday. Government lines on the right and center were reported holding under heavy pressure. The Government gave ground on the left, however. Thirty insurgent tanks participated in one engagement along the railroad line yesterday. Government observers counted more than 190 Insurgent airplanes in the air at one time.

Successor Takes Marinelli Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Archibald R. Watson, president of the board of trustees of the New York Law School and editor of the New York Law Journal has been sworn as New York County Clerk.

The instatement is for life and brings the office under Appellate Division jurisdiction. The post had been vacant since Dec. 3, when Albert Marinelli, Tammany district leader, abruptly terminated his services rather than face removal charges based on evidence that his political associates and aides were underworld characters. Heretofore the office has been eelctive and one of the choicest plums in reach of the powerful district overlords.

The transition to non-political status was a ceremony stripped of fanfare, with Presiding Justice Francis Martin of the Appellate Division, administering the oath.

Official Record of Ship

The log book is a ship's official record of its voyage.

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League Still Is Formidable, Smuts Says in World Message

GENEVA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Dictators in general were assailed by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts in an unusual New Year's world broadcast from the League of Nations in which he said the League is "still a formidable army, able to do battle against militarism and reaction."

General Smuts, who helped President Wilson draft the League covenant, issued solemn warning against war dangers in Europe and the Far East.

His message came in disk form from the Union of South Africa by special airplane for broadcast in several languages to all points of the earth.

Baffling Situation

"The world today presents perhaps the most baffling situation which has ever faced statesmen," the General declared. "The West is impoverished, desperate and disrupted, with her peoples milling around in confusion.

"The East, roused at last from her age-long slumbers, is taking advantage now of that confusion to begin a movement of aggression, the ultimate limits of which no man can foresee."

Because the League failed to meet this situation, General Smuts said, countries are asked to abandon it and return to the diplomacy and alliances of pre-war times.

"People already are forgetting the Great War and the wreck it caused and are asking us to return to the very course which led to it and must lead to worse in the future."

He asserted the League should not be scrapped or abandoned because "it is the truest and most realistic vision, it seems, in world affairs and carries into world affairs that outlook of liberal democratic society which is one of the great achievements of our human advance."

"Perhaps that is the real reason why new dictators object to it," he added.

"No Going Back"

He said the League Covenant marks the farthest point yet reached in world progress toward co-operative, peaceful human society and "there is no going back.

"The light, once seen, should never sink below our human horizon again. That would be a betrayal of those who died in the Great War and would be unthinkable surrender."

In conclusion, General Smuts forecast that when militarism and reaction have run their course and done their worst, "many will return in a chastened mood to the League of Nations."

"Let there be reasonable, practical reform of the League but no surrender," he said.

Ski Town Ready for Trial

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 31 (CP)—Mayor Louis Savard swung aboard an early morning street car yesterday with never a thought for his ski-town of 300 that sits on 4000-foot Grouse Mountain overlooking Vancouver.

The young mayor of Tyee Town rattled to work at a rope factory and the Town Council followed the Mayor's example of earning a living here.

Tyee Town has no official status but its week-end population decided to elect a mayor and council anyway.

Last autmun's voting gave concern to only one successful candidate.

Occupants of the 87 cabins atop of Grouse Mountain spend their week ends breaking skiing records rather than laws, but tradition demands an annual trial, so Town Constable Louis Davis must find a "criminal" for the spring assizes if he has to wear out a pair of skis in the attempt.

Townsmen, most of whom are known to the Canadian Amateur Ski Association as the Tyee Ski Runners, demand the same amusement from their law courts as from their civic elections.

Preparations for a skiing season that begins at Christmas, rather than civic pride, sent a horde of hikers tolling up the mountainside last fall. Campaign posters lined the rocky trail, and otherwise dull evenings were passed listening to the addresses of candidates.

Election night saw nearly 300 on hand from Vancouver to vote to power Mayor Savard, with Violet Burton, the "woman's choice," a close runner-up.

The grand finale was the Mayor's official tour of Vancouver on a toboggan towed through the downtown business section by the two unsuccessful candidates.

That was Mayor Savard's last and only ride. Like the humblest townsmen he hikes to his mountain cabin, the so-called City Hall.

Often it is buried under 18 feet of snow that gives ski-runners their sport as late as July 1.

La Guardia Names Plan Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today had made the culminating piece of business of his first reform mayoralty the naming of the City Planning Commission, which will implement the most radical change written into the revised city charter, effective tomorrow. This will give the city for the first time permanent, non-political control over its own growth and inaugurate public improvements as an integral part of municipal government.

The mayor's announcement makes Adolf A. Berle Jr. chairman of the body and names four colleagues—Arthur V. Sheridan, founder and president of the National Society of Professional Engineers, as "the engineering member"; Cleveland Rodgers, editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, for his "wide acquaintance with city problems, particularly in the field of transit, tunnels and traffic"; Lawrence M. Orton, general director of the Regional Plan Association, as "master mapper," and Edwin Ashley Salmon, of the architectural firm of James Gamble Rogers, as "the architect." Since one member must be the chief engineer of the Board of Estimate, Vernon S. Moon, acting in this incumbency, is the sixth member. A seventh is yet to be named.

The salary of the chairman is $15,000, and that of the other members, $8500. The appointments are for staggered terms up to eight years, to insure that no mayor save the first will be able to control the majority of the commission in a single term of office.

"Mr. Berle will organize the commission as chairman and will get things going," the Mayor said. "He does not expect to remain permanently, but the commission has so many functions related to the capital outlay budget and the work of the Board of Estimate that it is vitally necessary to have as chairman a man thoroughly familiar with city finances and city affairs. Mr. Berle, as the last City Chamberlain, knows his work thoroughly."

The temporary appointment of Mr. Berle follows on months of search by the mayor to find a suitable chairman for the vitally important planning body. He was a member of President Roosevelt's original "brain trust."

$17,000,000 Saving Seen In Egg-Testing Machine

AUBURN, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—The Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station announced today perfection of a testing machine which will tell whether an egg will produce a chick. Dr. M. J. Funchess, director, said the machine will "tell" within 15 hours whether a hen egg is fertile and said it has a potential value of $17,000,000 to American poultrymen.

During a normal hatching season in the United States more than 200,000,000 infertile eggs are placed in incubators and lost annually, he said. "Our work, together with that in other states, indicates that the total hatch in the country can be increased by 10 to 15 per cent by the elimination of infertile eggs." At the same time it would save yearly about 16,700,000 dozen eggs for eating purposes, he said.

Zola Film Wins Critics' Award

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—New York film critics have selected "The Life of Emile Zola," a Warner Brothers production, as the most distinguished motion picture of 1937.

Paul Muni, who played the title role, was voted the actor who gave the best performance of the year. Greta Garbo's characterization of Marguerite Gautier in "Camille" was named the outstanding 1937 performance by an actress.

Gregory La Cava was selected as the year's outstanding director for his work on the film version of "Stage Door." The best foreign language film shown here during 1937 was "Mayerling," the critics voted.

Mentioned with "Zola" in the balloting yesterday for the outstanding motion picture were "Captains Courageous," "The Good Earth," "Stage Door" and "Night Must Fall."

Spencer Tracy was Mr. Muni's closest competitor for the actor's award. Contenders against Miss Garbo were Katherine Hepburn, Carole Lombard, Deanna Durbin and Erin O'Brien-Moore.

In 1936 the New York critics chose "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" as the outstanding film and in 1935 they selected "The Informer."

Canadians Take U. S. Goods Home

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 (CP)—In the first eight months of the current fiscal year, returning Canadian tourists brought in $5,574,055 worth of goods under the statutory provisions which exempt duty payment up to $100 in value. The greater part of those goods, or $4,836,563, came from the United States, according to national Revenue Department figures.

The chief item was clothing, which had a value of $2,668,514 from all countries, and of which $2,319,415 was from the United States.

Furniture and household appliances in second place were valued at $531,257, of which $495,451 came from the United States, while boots and shoes came third with a value of $522,456, of which $500,107 was from the United States.

Hitler Places Arming On Basis of Peace

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler, in a New Year's message to Germany today, said that increasing the nation's armaments would be a task for 1938. He justified strengthening the Reich's military power thus: "We believe we will be able only as a strong nation to preserve the precious peace in the future and during the present unrestful period."

Herr Hitler expressed hope that the rest of the world would contribute toward an amicable solution of pending questions which "are based as much on reason and justice as on morals."

Anthropologist Named To Indian Service Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Interior Department has announced resignation of Dr. Haviland S. Mekeel as Indian service field representative in charge of applied anthropology.

Dr. Mekeel will become director of the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe, N. M. Dr. Gordon McGregor, Haverhill, Mass., a field anthropologist, will succeed Dr. Mekeel.

Lehman to Seek Cut in Deficit By Slash in Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31—In an effort to wipe out the whole of the remainder of the $100,000,000 deficit which he inherited in 1933, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman announced today that he would cut "sharply" departmental requests for appropriation for the State's 1938-39 budget.

While the amount of these cuts was not made public, it is known that, if granted, they would have placed the state's cost sheet for the fiscal year at $547,000,000. This would compare with last year's budget of a little above $400,000,000.

No indication was had at the Governor's office here what next year's budget will be, but competent observers held it would exceed that of 1936-37. In any event, the Governor will send the budget to the Legislature on Jan. 10, five days before the deadline set by the Constitution for its submission.

In transmitting his budget message to the lawmakers so early, the Governor was seen as anxious to get the legislative business under way as quickly as possible in order to clear up the work in the Capitol before the state constitutional convention meets in April. The budget will not be made public until it is submitted to the Legislature.

Meanwhile whether existing taxes will be continued or some of them scrapped, or whether new levies will be recommended obviously is not known today.

MacArthur Holds Island Post After Quitting U. S. Army

MANILA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose 34-year career in the U. S. Army ends in retirement at midnight, said today that he would continue his two-year-old task of building a Philippine defensive force.

General MacArthur, who once said he hoped to make invasion of the Philippines too costly "for the strongest and most ruthless nation in the world," acceded to pleas by President Quezon that he remain. He was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1935 to act as military advisor to the Philippine Government.

More than 40,000 Filipinos, acting under a compulsory military training law, have been drilled as the nucleus of a reserve army which commonwealth officials hope will make 400,000 men available by 1945, when the islands gain complete independence.

The MacArthur plan calls for fortifications at spots where a hostile force could land, an airforce and a fleet of torpedo boats designed to cripple a possible attacker before he could land.

General MacArthur, former Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, began his career in the Philippines as a second lieutenant of engineers in 1903.

Patronage Routed In Dewey's Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—When Thomas E. Dewey, the young anti-machine prosecutor, takes over the office of District Attorney of New York County at midnight, ending 22-year Tammany control of its affairs, he will virtually have abolished patronage from one of its traditional key nests here.

Of the 97 previously exempt positions maintained in this office as political berths for district leader functionaries, Mr. Dewey today announced that all save 11 places had now been brought under civil service. These, under his ordering, will be chief clerk, chief criminal investigator, chief accountant, two confidential secretaries, a chief interviewer, a confidential clerk, an indictment clerk, a file clerk, chief law stenographer and a grand jury clerk.

"The reorganization of the district attorney's office in the form now completed is, I believe," he commented, "the greatest advance for civil service in criminal prosecution which has yet been made.

"This result has been achieved out of a series of conferences covering the last two months between my assistants, Barent Ten Eyck and Frank S. Hogan; H. Elliot Kaplan, secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, and the members of the State Civil Service Commission."

58 Scout Bombing Planes Ordered for U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Navy has awarded a $1,828,051 contract to the Curtiss-Wright Aviation Corporation. Curtiss airplane division, Buffalo, N. Y., for 58 scout bombing planes. Engines and propellers will be provided by the Navy.

The contract increased to 11 the Navy's airplane purchases this month. Twenty-one patrol bombers costing $5,299,538 were ordered Dec. 23 from the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, and 33 patrol bombers were ordered earlier from the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif., costing $4,500,000.

New York Code Bill Is Signed by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has signed the New York City administrative code bill passed at this month's special session of the Legislature to implement the revised and simplified city charter which goes into effect on Jan. 1.

His action followed receipt of a letter from Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia stressing that the Governor's approval of the bill would "assist the officials and citizens of the city of New York in a very definite manner to begin a new era."

Mexico's Foreign Oil Firms Defy Order to Increase Pay

The News

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 31 (AP)—Mexico's $400,000,000 foreign-controlled oil industry called for a showdown with the Government yesterday by refusing a wage arbitration award which it declared "imposed terms impossible of fulfillment." The 16 British and American companies notified their 18,000 employees that wage increases decreed by a Government arbitration board, to become effective Jan. 1, would not be paid.

The next move was up to President Cardenas' Government, and to the courts, where a suit by the companies is pending. Some oil men predicted Government intervention, possibly expropriation of their properties. The industry's declaration, in the form of pay envelope notices to employees, reaffirmed its stand of several months ago that increases offered in June were the top limits the company would pay.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The 15-month conflict between foreign capital and Mexican labor in the oil industry entered what may prove its final and legal phase Dec. 29 with the filing of an injunction by the companies, asking the Supreme Court to declare illegal the recent findings of the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The decision recently handed down by this board, ruling upon a collective contract, ordered the foreign companies to increase wages and social benefits to the extent of 26,332,756 pesos annually. The board sustained almost in its entirety the former ruling of the special board appointed by the President to investigate the "economic capacity" of the companies to pay.

This decision came as a complete shock to the British and United States-owned companies, which had offered an increase of 13,000,000 pesos and declared that this was the highest sum which they could or would pay.

Nevertheless, despite their protests, the Federal Board condemned them to pay double what they had offered and to grant a 40-hour week to their employees. The voluminous decision also ordered the companies to pay before Dec. 31 wages amounting to 1,500,000 pesos which were lost by labor during the two weeks' strike in the industry in June.

Concession to Companies

The greatest concession made to the companies was in allowing them to retain control of "posts of confidence." Control of these posts had been asked by the Syndicate of Petroleum Workers and was considered one of the most threatening of their demands.

The granting of the large increase by the Federal Board was a complete victory for labor. It would represent not only an improved financial status for the oil workers but the imposition of a collective contract upon Mexico's second greatest industry.

The first reaction to the decree was stunned silence on the part of the companies. This was followed by a bitter attack upon the findings issued by the British Eagle Oil Company and endorsed by the majority of the other concerns, except the Huasteca Oil Company. (The British Eagle is linked with the Royal Dutch Shell and the Huasteca is a subsidiary of the Standard of New Jersey.) This statement said:

"The oil companies formally charge the Federal Board with having almost totally ignored the overwhelming proofs presented in refutation of the official experts' report, in violation of the express provisions of the Labor Law, and with having accordingly been guilty of a glaring denial of justice in the decision rendered.

"In view of the foregoing, the oil companies formally state that they cannot accept responsibility for the consequences which may arise out of the present situation, and that they will be forced to take all necessary steps to safeguard their rights."

Other Benefits Counted

The companies state that the 26,332,756-peso increase is actually an increase of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 pesos when all required social benefits, such as improved housing, education and pensions, are included. This sum, they flatly state, is beyond all reason or any possibility for them to pay.

The American companies hold that they are the hardest hit by the ruling, despite the fact that the British Eagle controls 64 per cent of Mexico's present production. The recent large concessions granted to the British Eagle oil company in the Poza Rica zone would, it is stated, place this company in a sufficiently advantageous position that its burden of payment would not be so great.

The oil workers' triumph in the arbitration award foreshadows a like victory for workers in the mining industry.

Philadelphia Court Bars Mayor's Move To Seize Gas Works

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court today temporarily restrained Mayor S. Davis Wilson from putting into effect at midnight a proclamation taking over and operating the $70,000,000 city-owned gas works.

The Mayor's proclamation and the court's quick action were latest developments in Mr. Wilson's fight for 50-cent gas.

The City Council, on Thursday, passed over the Mayor's veto a new lease giving the Philadelphia Gas Works Company, a subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Company, the right to operate the plant for another 10 years.

The Mayor vetoed the ordinance carrying the lease on the ground the lease was illegal in a number of instances. The new lease fixed the gas rate at 85 cents a thousand cubic feet for two months when a commission was to fix a rate for the remainder of 1938. The present rate is 90 cents.

Mr. Wilson, in his proclamation, said a "state of emergency" existed in that the present lease expires at midnight and there is no "legal" lease to replace it.

The proclamation stated he would operate the plant so as to fix the gas rate at 50 cents until the City Council or the State Public Utility Commission fixed a permanent rate.

The proclamation stated present employees of the gas company would be designated city employees during the emergency and their compensation would be increased 5 per cent.

As soon as the Mayor's proclamation was issued, the company asked the court to enjoin the Mayor and other city officials from placing the proclamation in effect.

Steel Job Slump Shown in Survey

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 31 (AP)—Steel Labor, publication of C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said today that "only 120,000 of the nation's 800,000 steel workers are getting a full week's work."

The publication said a S. W. O. C. survey in which "scores of companies co-operated" showed 224,000 employees had been "thrown out of work completely."

It listed as getting only part-time work—one, two and three days a week—456,000 steel employees.

The publication said that the survey covers 526 plants of 412 steel and allied metal fabricating companies in 14 states.

The survey was based on the 526 plants which employ 546,903 workers when the basic steel industry is operating around 80 per cent of capacity, Steel Labor said. It was extended by ratio to the approximately 800,000 men which the publication said normally are employed in the basic steel industry and its allied metal fabricating industries.

The percentage of steel workers laid off was placed at 28 per cent; those working full time, 15 per cent; and those working part time, 57 per cent. The national steel operating rate now is about 21 per cent of capacity, the lowest in several years.

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Natural Scientists Unite Forces on New Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31—First positive steps toward united action on the part of natural scientists of the world in tackling social, political and economic problems believed to have arisen as the result of meteoric scientific advances during the last century, were taken here last night by the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Reaffirming first the resolution on intellectual freedom originally presented by Prof. Henry Norris Russell and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, two of America's leading scientists, the council unanimously approved the statement which reads:

Whereas, science and its applications are not only transforming the physical and mental environment of men but are adding greatly to the complexities of social, economic and political relations among men; and,

Whereas, science is wholly independent of national boundaries, races and creeds and can flourish permanently only where there is peace and intellectual freedom;

Therefore, be it resolved . . . that the AAAS make as one of its objectives an examination of the profound effects of science upon society, and that the association extends to its prototype, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to all other scientific organizations with similar aims throughout the world, an invitation to co-operate not only in advancing the interests of science but also in promoting peace among nations and intellectual freedom in order that science may continue to advance and spread more abundantly its benefits to all mankind.

Follows Series of Events

This action taken by the council follows a series of events which began with initiation of a symposium of scholars attending the Harvard Tercentenary Conference in 1936, to consider the advisability of forming a "Supreme Court of Knowledge" in order to promote peace among nations, safeguard intellectual freedom and examine into the effects of science upon social, political and economic institutions. The symposium was arranged by the National Association of Science Writers with the approval of Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

It was the opinion of the majority at that time that such a body was needed and could be expected to be a positive influence in the world community.

Following the Harvard meetings action on the part of the British Association meeting at Blackpool, England, attested the feeling of that body that closer bonds between the scientific societies of democratic nations were most desirable at this time in order to insure against the tyranny of intolerance. Steps were taken at that time to bring about a closer union between the British and American Associations by a mutual exchange in membership.

Concluding their work for the time being, the council of the A. A. A. S. issued the following statement:

"The American Association feels grave concern over persistent and threatening inroads upon intellectual freedom which have been made in recent times in many parts of the world.

"Our existing liberties have been won through ages of struggle and at enormous cost. If these are lost there can be no hope of continued progress in science, or justice in government, or international or domestic peace, or even lasting material well-being.

"We regard the suppression of independent thought and its free expression as a major crime against civilization itself. Yet oppression of this sort has been inflicted upon investigators, scholars, teachers, and professional men in many ways, whether by governmental action, administrative coercion, or extralegal violence.

"We feel it our duty to denounce all such actions as intolerable forms of tyranny. There can be no compromise of this issue, for even the commonwealth of learning cannot endure 'half slave and half free.'"

Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, chairman of the executive committee, told members of the press, "The permanent secretary is requested to take up with the British Association the question of the desirability of inviting members of the B. A. A. S. to join the American group, explaining an arrangement for the omission of the admission fee."

With the election of an economist, Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia as head of the association, members paid more than usual attention to the transactions of the economic group.

A Changing Problem

Dr. Frederick Osborn, New York economist addressing the symposium on science and society last night pointed out that "the first direct application of science to man had enormously diminished human suffering and waste of human resources" so that now attention might be paid to the problem of changing human qualities and improving environment as it affects development.

Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work who followed Dr. Osborn asserted that natural scientists will not have fulfilled their proper function until they assume some degree of social responsibility for the consequences of their inventiveness, crossing into each other's territory if need be, whenever the human problem calls for such treatment.

"A technological age," he said, "cannot afford to have its values set by persons unfamiliar with the foundations of science and technology. A dichotomy of this sort merely means that we exist in an unintegrated culture. Human needs will not be satisfied by this formula, nor will our latent human resources become available for the ends of welfare. We must ask the scientists to assist us in the very task of outlining programs of welfare and in the even more delicate task of making reasonable tests of all proposed values.

"Germany was once regarded as a nation in which there had evolved an appropriate respect for science and technology as the foundations of the modern state. Alas, for scientific Germany! Its ablest scholars and scientists must now seek refuge in those few remaining democracies where freedom is still alive. Our American scientists will find themselves in a similar situation if they do not soon give heed to questions of human need, human resources, and human values, but there will be this difference: by that time there will be no refuge for them unless it be as incognitos among primitive peoples."

Plains Horses Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Prompt action by the provincial Department of Agriculture has saved thousands of horses on the plains of Saskatchewan. Faced with the sudden onslaught of winter, the Provincial Government rushed extra supplies of fodder and grain to districts where crop failure had seriously reduced the amount of fodder available for animals.

Where Five Miles an Hour Is Doing Well

Wide World — Approaching Ludgate Circus in London

This Is Normal Traffic in the Vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral, and It Will Be Even More Congested When the Scots From All London Gather There for New Year's Eve Celebrations

Australia Greets New Super-Train Costing Million

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — Costing almost $1,000,000 to built locally, Australia's first all-steel, all air-conditioned express, the "Spirit of Progress," was "launched" here recently with elaborate ceremonial. Railroad chiefs of other states attended, with Federal and State cabinet ministers, to see Premier Albert A. Dunstan of Victoria, open a door with a gold key, and hear him declare: "Victoria now has one of the finest passenger trains in the world."

Harold W. Clapp, chief commissioner of the Victorian Government Railways, is responsible for the "Spirit of Progress." Mr Clapp was at one time manager and vice president of the East St. Louis and Suburban railway in America.

Following the ceremony at Spencer Street station, the "Spirit of Progress" took a large official party on a trial run to Geelong. On the 45 miles journey the train reached a speed of 79 miles an hour but it had touched 83 miles an hour on test.

Premier Dunstan said he had traveled on most of the important railways of the world, but had seen nothing to equal the beauty, utility and comfort of the "Spirit of Progress." The first completely air-conditioned train in the Southern Hemisphere, it represented a great effort to meet the challenge of road transport.

The "Spirit of Progress" is designed to speed rail communication between Australia's two largest cities, Sydney and Melbourne, a distance of 190 miles.

The Cor-ten steel cars are 3½ tons lighter than the former wooden cars, despite the air-conditioning equipment. Floors, sides and roof take their share of the load and give greater strength than wood. As the line has been welded into long lengths, the new train will be unusually smooth and quiet. Sound has been checked everywhere, the floor being built of aluminum, hair-felt, Keystone Corten steel with cork layers in dovetailed grooves, thick cork, wood fiber board, sponge rubber and rubber lino.

Australia's hardwoods have been used extensively for interior decoration. Panels of walnut, cedar, jarrah, royal walnut, figured blackwood, silver silkwood and beechwood contrast with the chrome leather upholstery. Reading lamps for each passenger are independent of the general diffused lighting scheme. Unshatterable glass affords wide panoramas of the rolling countryside.

The Australian railways are making a genuine effort to compete with their rivals. In passenger traffic, they had to increase speed and comfort or go under, for airliners now span the Continent between daylight and dark.

Hot Ice on Jupiter Caused by Pressure Rests There Unseen

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 31 (AP)—Vast, subterranean oceans of hot ice on the Planet Jupiter were described to the American Astronomical Society here today by Rupert Wildt of Princeton University.

The ice is so sizzling, he said, that iron touching it would turn red. Although this ice cannot be seen, it is a virtual certainty as a result of discoveries of the queer freaks of nature that clothe this planet.

The ice is so hot, Professor Wildt pointed out, because it is under pressure, buried thousands of miles deep under layers of other stuff almost as incredible to man. The pressure makes the water both solid and hot. Hot ice actually has been produced under high pressure by Dr. P. W. Bridgman at Harvard University.

Jupiter, because of its great size (about 80,000 miles in diamter), exercises a gravitational pressure down at its water level of from 7,000,000 to 14,000,000 pounds a square inch.

Telescopic analysis has shown Jupiter's atmosphere is largely methane, or coal gas. Below this atmosphere lie oceans of frozen hydrocarbons—hydrogen and carbon solidified by both intense cold and gravitational pull. If man could fly to Jupiter, he probably could saw out chunks of the hydrocarbon to melt and run his gasoline engines.

Analyzing what must lie in the depths of this planet, Professor Wildt said the oxygen and hydrogen combination that makes water, which is heavier than the hydrocarbons, would lie very deep.

Jupiter's interior, he said, is rock with a metallic core, probably much like that of the earth.

Egypt Gives Pledge to Britain

CAIRO, Dec. 31 (AP)—Egypt's new government set up by the sudden maneuvering of King Farouk pledged itself today to co-operation with Great Britain.

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the new Premier, assured the young Monarch in a letter that he would do his utmost to carry out the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, establishing Egyptian independence, and work in harmony with Egypt's ally, Britain.

Both London and Rome were watching the developments closely because of Egypt's vital position on the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. Cairo outwardly was calm after rioting last night in which street lights were smashed in several districts.

Angered supporters of the ousted Premier, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, head of the Wafd (Nationalist) Party, also had gathered outside the Palace, crying "Down with Farouk!"

Police patrolled the streets preparatory to taking over the headquarters of the disbanded Blueshirt organization of Wafdist youth, dissolution of which was a major factor in the dispute between King Farouk and Nahas Pasha.

The new Cabinet is expected to go before Parliament to seek a vote of confidence. Unless it is forthcoming Parliament may be dissolved.

Mahmoud Pasha was understood to be considering making changes in parliamentary constituencies. This maneuver would require at least six months, and would postpone elections if Parliament were dissolved.

The British Embassy announced that Britain "viewed favorably any Cabinet governing constitutionally" and added that the London Government was not intervening in any way.

Arabs Welcome Radio 'War'

JERUSALEM, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prospects of a radio propaganda war between Italians and the British delighted Arabs today, leading them to believe they would receive thousands of free radio sets from London and Rome.

The Italian Government already has distributed free medium-wave sets among Arabs so that they might pick up regular Government broadcasts of news and propaganda to Palestine and the Near East from a station at Bari in southern Italy.

British authorities were understood to be ready to flood the Holy Land with shortwave sets, which would not be able to get Bari, but could be tuned in on a British station at Daventry, England.

The British Broadcasting Company announced in London yesterday that Prince Seif-Al-Islahhusain, son of the King of Yemen, an Arabian state would participate in the inauguration of daily news broadcasts in Arabic to Jerusalem and the Near East on Jan. 3.

It was stated frankly that the purpose of the impending "news" programs was to counteract Italian propaganda which allegedly has contributed to current unrest there.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden expressed Britain's grave view of Fascist propaganda in Palestine—under British mandate—last week in the House of Commons.

He declared that he had informed the Italian Ambassador to London, Count Dino Grandi, that "unless it could be brought to an end it would be impossible to create the atmosphere necessary for prosecution of successful conversations designed to improve our mutual relations."

At present there are some 25,000 radio sets in Palestine. Of these, about 15,000 can pick up Daventry, but only a small proportion of them are owned by Arabs, who mostly have medium-wave Bari receivers.

Local broadcasting stations, opposed to Bari and Daventry programs, continually endeavor to drown the foreign broadcasts with interference.

(Germany and Italy have made wide use of native-language broadcasts to disseminate propaganda in many parts of the world, including the Near East, Africa and South America.)

Curb on 'Non-Roumanians'

VIENNA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Roumania's new Cabinet instituted measures yesterday restricting vocational activities of "foreigners."

Jews will be affected primarily, the chief of the official press bureau at Bucharest said in a telephone conversation. He added, however, that "it was not an action aimed at Jews—it applies to all foreigners—and is in line with the nationalist program of the Goga Government."

He explained that "non-Roumanians" will be excluded from public offices and certain business.

The press chief denied reports abroad that Roumania had suspended arms contracts with France and Czechoslovakia, and denied that such action was intended.

It was confirmed that the newspapers Adeverul, Dimineatsa and Lupta had been "temporarily suspended." Ordinary telephone and telegraph communications with Bucharest were cut in the afternoon but telephone calls reached government departments and there was no interruption in official business.

Bucharest stock markets weakened. Officials attributed this partly to the influence of foreign exchanges and year's end slackness.

Octavian Goga, anti-Semitic leader, headed a new coalition Cabinet formed Tuesday by the ultranationalistic National Christian Party to end a governmental crisis. Mr. Goga pleaded for support of the reigning dynasty and urged reverence for the country's new nationalistic policy.

The preceding government of Premier George Tatarescu went out when his Liberal Party failed to gain a majority in the Chamber of Deputy elections last week.

Barristers Favor Jail-for-Debt Ban In New Brunswick

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Dec. 31 (CP)—Said to be the only part of the British Empire where a person may be imprisoned for debt, New Brunswick soon may follow the example of other countries in abolishing the ancient law.

The Barristers' Society of New Brunswick has recommended abolition of imprisonment under this statute. An amendment intended to effect the desired change was withdrawn at the last session of the Legislature, but another is expected to be introduced at the next session.

Actually, very few debtors are jailed and fewer remain in cells longer than several hours or days although hundreds of debt actions are heard in the Province every month. Honest debtors face no danger of languishing behind bars for long periods.

In the great majority of cases incarceration is avoided by the defendant reaching some arrangement with the plaintiff. Otherwise, to retain liberty of limits a few miles from jail the defendant needs only to obtain two bondsmen, each a surety for the amount owed.

Longshoremen's Pay Found $149 a Month During Peak Period

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Longshoremen's pay during a period of fast-moving cargoes was revealed recently in a study of the third quarter of 1937 by the Waterfront Employers' Association of Southern California. Activity has slackened since the end of the quarter on Sept. 30.

The study disclosed that 3530 men worked on the wharves here, at Wilmington and at Long Beach, for an average monthly wage of $149.62 in this boom period. It is understood, of course, that against these earnings must be offset periods of slack work and unemployment.

Of the total number of workers, 1724 had pay ranging between $150.04 and $350.34 a month. Including extra men who work only during peak periods, 800 earned from $14.10 to $123.38.

Total wages paid to longshoremen in the third quarter was $1,417,790.97, according to the report, which also listed pay of cargo checkers. A total of 260 averaged $134.34, but of these there were 142 who earned between $161.75 and $251.73, while 117 of the total averaged between $12.92 and $122.42.

London by Auto: Farthest Around, Shortest Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Need for drastic action to ease London's traffic burden has been further stressed here by the report of the Road Fund Administration for the year 1936-37.

A special investigation into London's traffic delays has, it is stated, shown that it is quicker for the motorist to drive around London than to drive through it.

Four main London routes were chosen for the investigation, one 22½ miles long, skirting the northern edge of the town and three of 12½ miles piercing the center. On the first route the average speed for a full week's driving in a 10-horsepower auto was 23½ miles an hour. Over the three trans-London roads the average speed of the same survey car was only 12½ miles per hour.

The report shows that through the City of London, business center of the metropolis, the average speed was 5.85 miles per hour. The slowest trip through the city showed an average of only 3.6 miles per hour.

The estimated cost of present British road improvement schemes submitted by highway authorities for approval of the Road Fund Administration up to March 31, is stated by the report to be £144,500,000. Schemes reckoned to cost more than £73,000,000 had at that date been approved on a tentative basis. Of this total, nearly £44,000,000 is to be allotted from the road fund.

There is now one motor vehicle to every 17 persons in Britain, and one driving license to every 12 persons. Gross receipts from taxation of road vehicles during 1936 amounted to £32,317,000, an increase of £1,840,000 over the previous year.

Sessions on Leisure Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—President Roosevelt may be asked soon to summon a national conference on recreation, according to George Hjelte, superintendent of the city's playgrounds, who recently returned from sessions in Minneapolis at which the rise of public recreation as a function of municipal, county, state, and federal governments was discussed.

Mr. Hjelte reported that the convention resolved to call upon the President to invite delegates to a conference at the national capital to formulate a program for the utilization of leisure, "for the enrichment of American life and the conservation of human resources."

The gathering also recommended that colleges and universities turn their attention to providing training for recreation leaders, both men and women, so that the standards of recreational direction might be placed upon levels comparable to those of public education.

Minnesota, Florida, and Colorado as states, Mr. Hjelte said, have pioneered in setting up enabling legislation, so that the complete use of school buildings and lands might be made for recreation at times when not needed for education. Similar laws, he held, are needed in the other states.

Legislation of this kind was introduced in the California Assembly at its last session, but not adopted. Mr. Hjelte declared that Los Angeles, with its large school system, could benefit greatly from laws which would permit the use of school buildings and grounds for public recreation when not otherwise needed.

Drift Fences Aid Idaho Livestock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLEY, Idaho—In the Minidoka forest region where livestock ranging is the principal industry, extensive improvements have been made in the last year to facilitate handling the thousands of sheep and cattle which are herded there each summer. A still more extensive program of improvements will be carried out the coming year.

Curtis L. Price, forest supervisor, reports $22,000 spent for construction of 16 miles of drift fence was one important item of benefit to livestock men last season. Such fences control movements of animals between low and high forest elevations. It is one method of helping to regulate the forage supply, and to prevent over-grazing.

An additional 17 miles of drift fence will be built the coming year at a cost of $17,000. This will also help greatly in herding the 60,000 sheep and 16,000 cattle which have summer range on the forest. Only two miles of drift fence had been built prior to 1937.

Chautemps Warned by Labor To Act Against Employers

PARIS, Dec. 31 (AP)—The central executive committee of all Paris labor unions today informed the People's Front Government that workers looked to it for "a more energetic attitude" against "provocation and misconduct" by employers.

"The Government's task, instead of directing its energy against workers, is to act against employers who violate laws and make them renounce their provocation and misconduct," the committee declared formally.

The statement, adopted last night, also condemned tactics of Premier Camille Chautemps in ending a walkout of 100,000 municipal employees. Premier Chautemps had threatened to mobilize the strikers into the army and force their return to work under military orders.

The committee declared the continuance of employer "misconduct" was "intolerable" and unless it were stopped "we shall call an assembly of union secretaries to look into the situation and take action."

The committee also criticised the use of army trucks for food and newspaper deliveries during a truckmen's strike and criticised the official warning that factories occupied by other strikers, including those in the food industry, might be forcibly emptied.

"Such an evacuation would heighten the anger and discontent of all workers and would result in a united defense action," the committee said.

The statement repeated a declaration by the public service workers organization that the Government had committed itself to negotiate with the Paris municipal council for future increases in living allowances.

While a sort of peace was reached on one sector of the Paris labor front, 1000 coal miners at Anzin, near Valenciennes, walked out in protest against the discharge of three workers. Local authorities sought to arbitrate the dispute before all 16,000 miners of the Anzin company joined in a sympathy strike.

Paris newspaper truck drivers agreed with their employers to submit their dispute to Premier Chautemps for arbitration. Newspaper delivery service was resumed at midnight. The general trucking and food strikes remained deadlocked.

Ontario Gold Boom Brings 'Prospectors' To Mining Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The lure of undiscovered gold in the northern Ontario bush brought 450 recruits to the prospectors' classes of the Ontario Department of Mines here recently, overcrowding classrooms and far exceeding expected attendance. Partially to meet the demand for mining knowledge by the general public because of the boom in Ontario and other parts of Canada, the Mines Department is running a series of classes throughout the Province this winter.

Under the guidance of Dr. E. M. Burwash, business men and students, and at Toronto even four women in the classes, are being told some of the things they should know to recognize pay dirt in the bush and rock of northern Ontario, whence most of Canada's gold output now comes. The lectures are made as practical as possible, with samples of minerals being passed around and the results of chemical tests being shown.

That the lectures bear fruit was shown recently when two prospectors walked into the Deputy Mine Minister's office at Toronto, and told of their good fortune after taking one of the courses. They had gone out into the recent Sturgeon River gold rush area of northern Ontario, staked some claims, and sold them in Toronto for $10,000. All their knowledge had been gained in an eight-day course.

Many of the persons who attend these classes, which incidentally are advertised and entirely free, do so in the hope that the following summer they will go north to find their gold mine. Others are in the mining or allied business and want some knowledge of practical problems, while another percentage attends merely through curiosity. Prominent mining men and discoverers of some of the richest finds speak at some of the lectures. The classes this winter are being held in addition to Toronto, at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Marmora, Port Arthur, Fort William, Kenora, Haileybury, Kapuskasing, and Kirkland Lake.

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Ickes Blames '60 Families' For Bringing on Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

volved, and there is some accuracy to all the different explanations.

First is the theory, put simply, that the President is merely trying to "pass the buck" for the recession. Seeing that business conditions are not likely immediately to spurt upward, and fearing the blame will be placed upon him, it is argued that the President is taking the aggressive side in order to "square himself" with the common people who are his supporters.

Second is the argument that Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers are engaged in a forceful attempt to drive prices downward, notably in the building industries. Starting with steel—as Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney-General, did in his recent speech—it is speculated that the New Deal hopes to get recovery going with a big building boom, which can only start on the basis of lowered costs.

New Deal Reverses Itself

Oddly converse to the efforts of the New Deal in 1933 and thereafter, the attempt now is said to be to drive prices downward, instead of boosting them—to spur consumption, instead of making production more profitable.

Numerous variants of these two theories follow the same general lines. Among New Dealers themselves, not only is something of accuracy acknowledged in both lines of reasoning, but the start of an approach to fundamental American problems is averred.

The Jackson and Ickes speeches, they say, are direct thrusts at the basic national problem of distribution or purchasing power, and they take their stand on the ringing conclusion of the famous Brookings report on "America's Capacity to Consume," phrased as follows by a recent historic work:

"In 1929 the richest 0.1 per cent of American families had approximately the same income as the poorest 42 per cent."

Fight to Finish

The Ickes speech turned in large measure on this thesis. It will always be known as the "Sixty Families" speech, for the Secretary of the Interior seeks to build up this slogan as the "Two Hundred Families" label has been made into a clarion call in French politics and economics.

He said:

"The future of America depends upon whether 'big business' can—now, within the coming session of Congress—be compelled to conform to our laws, be compelled to accept the will of the majority, be compelled to co-operate with the rest of us in trying to make democracy work."

Bursting with politico-economic epithets, Secretary Ickes sees in America an "even more oppressive system of moneyed aristocrats, of corporate earls, of ducal economic overlords."

"The fact is," he continues, "that under a democratic form of government we have fostered and permitted to grow up economic autocracies which are stronger than government."

And he said: "'Big Business' cannot treat with government as one sovereign power with another. 'Big Business' in America must learn to get along with public opinion as business has learned in England."

Speaking directly to a member of the Lammot du Pont family, who had recently said that Government should stop changing the rules of the business game, he says:

"Mr. du Pont might profitably read a recent report of the Civil Liberties Investigating Committee of the United States Senate showing how many of our business enterprises have infested their plants with spies.

The Ford Accusation

"Or Mr. du Pont might read the recent report of the National Labor Relations Board, a body duly constituted by law under our Democratic processes, which charges Henry Ford, the beneficient, with what amounts to a refusal to comply with a duly enacted statute of the Congress of the United States.

"According to the findings of the board, Mr. Ford has run the gamut from secret obstruction to open defiance in his contemptuous disregard of a mandate from the people through their duly elected representatives. If he has thus defied constituted authority, Mr. Ford is not entitled to the respect of the decent law-abiding citizens of America.

"'Big business' might wisely put its own house in order by correcting the high-handed practices or by purging itself of its Fords, its Girdlers and its Rands before it presumes to tell the people what they should or should not do about troubles caused by labor laws."

And finally he says:

"To speak bluntly and realistically, the first requirement for a better understanding between business and government is for 'big business' to call off its lobbyists, call off its newspapers and commentators, call off its lawyers—smart enough to keep government in trouble but not wise enough to get business out of trouble—and to play ball with the American people under rules that appeal to our fundamental instinct."

Utilities Find Farm Profit

(Continued from Page 1)

of even expected competition caused these utilities to slash or eliminate all charges for extending rural lines, to slash rural rates and lower minimum bills.

"In New York State, for example, not a mile of line financed by the Rural Electrification Administration has been built, but when there was talk of REA co-operatives, the $6 monthly minimum rural bill of the Niagara Hudson Corporation was cut to $2. The same sort of thing happened in Wisconsin.

"The co-operatives buy 98 per cent of their energy from private utilities, the Tennessee Valley Authority or a few municipal plants, and the wholesale rate charged them by private utilities has dropped from two and three cents a kilowatt hour to one cent or lower.

"Rural lines cost $1500 to $2100 a mile to build before the Rural Electrification Administration mass construction principles and improved design cut this to $970.

"Today 50,000 farmers are using electricity from rural lines built by our borrowers. A trained organization has been built up; approximately 85 per cent of our loans have been made to co-operatives or similar groups, 10 per cent to public agencies and 5 per cent to private utilities."

Mr. Carmody declared that the character of the farmers and their new-found ability to direct their efforts in organized fashion indicates quite clearly that they will not be satisfied to endure drudgery of farm life without electricity.

"Rural people are on the march for economic and social justice," he added.

Mr. Pinches, in turn, presented a mass of figures to show the cost of building lines, wiring and equipping farms, holding that the added equipment at the generating plants would come to roughly $750 per farm served.

Urges Immediate Action

He urged that the nation find ways and means to carry out this undertaking quickly "without necessarily waiting until each individual can immediately pay his share." The reasons he gave were "the possibility of eliminating unnecessary labor in the home and on the farm and raising standards of living; the possibility of intensifying the productivity, and the influential part electrification may plan in protecting land values and social institutions, in areas where permanent agriculture is to be maintained."

Mr. Pinches listed refrigeration as probably holding first place in the wishes of the farm house wife, but requiring a different approach than the manufacturers now offer. What the farm home needs in a refrigerator is capacity, not chromium plating and porcelain, he said.

He told how a refrigeration engineer in Washington state has built a household refrigerator of 45 cubic feet, heavily insulated, with a one third horse power motor, that keeps temperatures of zero to 20 degrees below zero. With this outfit the Washington man cares for the food needs of a large family throughout the year, eliminates canning by substituting freezing, buys butter at 26 cents a pound and stores it, does the same with other articles and pays operating costs of "considerably under $1 a month."

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Essence of Ickes' Anti-Business Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Following are salient excerpts from the text of Secretary Ickes' radiocast address last night:

Here in America it is the old struggle between the power of money and the power of the democratic instinct. In the last few months this irreconcilable conflict, long growing in our history, has come into the open as never before, has taken on a form and an intensity which makes it clear that it must be fought through to a finish—until plutocracy or democracy—until America's 60 families or America's 120,000,000 people—win.

Economic power in this country does not rest in the mass of the people as it must if a democracy is to endure. Wealth is not equitably distributed nor do its owners in the main even manage and control it. On the contrary, wealth has become so great and so concentrated that, as a matter of fact, it controls those who possess it.

About one-half of the wealth of this country is in corporate form, and over one-half of it is under the domination of 200 corporations, which in turn are controlled by what Ferdinand Lundberg in his recent book referred to as "America's Sixty Families."

The Tale of the Sixty

Eight years ago America's 60 families had held in their hands, since the close of the World War, complete dominion over the economic and political life of this country.

They had lulled the American people into the conviction that if the people would grant conditions in which these 60 families would have confidence that they would do as they pleased, the 60 families would put capital to work; enterprise would boom, wages would rise, stocks would soar and there would be two cars in every garage.

The people gave the 60 families this confidence; gave the 60 families this trust in their benevolent despotism—in short, gave the 60 families then what they ask for today, and what happened? Out of their divinely claimed genius as managers of private enterprise the 60 families promptly led the American people into the worst peacetime catastrophe ever known.

Then the disillusioned people changed the Government.

The new Government bailed the 60 families out of the consequences of their own mesmeric miscalculations and their unintelligent leadership of the system of private enterprise of which they had pretended to be master managers. It preserved the corporate structures in which their capital was invested from going through the wringer of bankruptcy and reorganization and stock assessment. . . .

Government to Rescue

Government did get the economic system back on its feet; did succeed in doing a job where the 60 families had failed. . . .

And what happened?

Two things. First, the 60 families that were master-minding private enterprise, proved to have learned nothing nor forgotten nothing since 1929 about the management of business under modern conditions. They made the same mistakes they had made before 1929. They ran the stock market up and helped it get started down. They did little or nothing to increase the purchasing power of labor to make up for the Government withdrawals and then ran prices to the sky so that the consumer refused to spend what they graciously let him earn. . . .

Second; the 60 families, unwilling to learn to do business upon the democratic terms of 1937, began to make demands and threats.

To Franklin D. Rosevelt and the overwhelming millions who have three times approved his policy, they have made a threat like that which Nicholas Biddle of the Bank of the United States 100 years ago made to Andrew Jackson—a threat that they will refuse to do business at all unless the President and the Congress and the people will repeal all that we have gained in the last five years and regrant them the suicidal license they had enjoyed in 1929.

He Sees a Threat

To the 120,000,000 people of the United States they have made the threat that the professional operators of the American economic system, and the professional managers of the capital funds of the United States—capital to which every American man and woman over four generations has contributed sweat and blood—will refuse to operate that economic system, will refuse to let that capital be employed, unless they are once more given full power to wreck American democracy in their own sweet way. . . .

If the American people call this bluff, then the America that is to be free will be a democratic America, a free America.

If the American people yield to this bluff, then the America that is to be will be a big-business Fascist America—an enslaved America.

The future of America depends upon whether big business can—now, within the coming session of Congress—be compelled to conform to our laws, be compelled to accept the will of the majority, be compelled to co-operate with the rest of us in trying to make democracy work. . . .

But I am sure that the fight can be won. I am unwilling to choose between fascism and communism because I believe that each of them is equally incompatible with democracy and with free individual enterprise. I am unwilling to see either democracy or free enterprise abandoned. In the past we have successfully fought to preserve our democracy and our system of free individual enterprise from the increasing inroads of corporate privilege. . . . .

To illustrate what I have said about corporate control of America's wealth, let me recall an incident that happened only a few years ago. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana was known as a

Blank & Stoller

Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator

Rockefeller company. The largest individual stockholder was John D. Rockefeller Jr. The president of this corporation had become involved in the Teapot Dome scandal. Mr. Rockefeller properly decided that there should be a change in management. At his own expense, he put on an aggressive, nation-wide campaign for proxies, but despite all of his efforts he barely managed to secure the requisite number of proxies to win his fight.

If it takes all the power and money of John D. Rockefeller Jr., one of the richest men in the world, to carry a stockholders' meeting in a Rockefeller corporation, how much influence can an ordinary stockholder be expected to exercise in a company in which he has a small interest? Stockholders of a large corporation, like the subjects of a fascist state, have only the right to vote "Yes."

The fact is that under a democratic form of government we have fostered and permitted to grow up economic autocracies which are stronger than government. Here we find one of the strangest anomalies in all history: America, democratic in form, but autocratic in substance; America, the land of majority rule, but controlled, at least until 1933, by monopolies that in their turn are controlled by a negligible number of their stockholders.

Mr. Ickes then discussed the efforts to curb big business by Presidents Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Wilson.

Lesson From England

All of the great Presidents that I have referred to were denounced as demagogues, just as Franklin D. Roosevelt has been attacked in his turn for following in their footsteps. None of them was particularly popular at the best gentlemen's clubs or at the best ladies' tea parties.

As a matter of fact, neither Lincoln nor Jackson was considered by the cultured classes to be a gentleman, while Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and now also Franklin D. Roosevelt have been regarded as traitors to their own class.

Some days ago one of the du Ponts demanded that government stop changing the rules of the business game, i. e., that there be no more laws affecting business. But this cannot be done until private enterprise first makes up its mind that it will not make new laws constantly necessary by evading or disobeying old ones. Big Business cannot treat with government as one sovereign power with another. Big Business in America must learn to get along with public opinion as business has learned in England.

In this country, what happens? Business tycoons, unable or unwilling to see beyond the ends of their noses, fight a long overdue statute furiously in Congress and in the State Legislatures in the hope of beating it or at least of riddling it with loopholes or loading it with riders to make it confused or unworkable. If the act passes, they hire lawyers to find ways around it, to create delays with questions of constitutionality, to embarrass the administrative machinery.

With the help of their lawyers they live in a state of confusion with the law for several years, while the problem is growing beyond the capacity of the law in the first form to meet it. The inevitable result is another law in a few more years which has to go even further than the first one to meet the problem that has been aggravated by delay.

Relation to Labor

Mr. du Pont names labor trouble as one of the most important difficulties of private enterprise today. Does Mr. du Pont stop to consider how much of our labor troubles is with us simply because too much of private enterprise has taken an attitude of obstruction, evasion and avoidance toward all labor laws, whether of 20 years ago, three years ago or of today, and prevented the labor problem from being worked out by law?

Is private enterprise so politically blind as not to see that so long as it fights and emasculates the present laws relating to labor, refusing to adjust itself to the great tide of public opinion which those laws represent, the result will be only more stringent laws?

Mr. du Pont might profitably read a recent report of the Civil Liberties Investigating Committee of the United States Senate showing how many of our business enterprises have infested their plants with spies.

According to Board

Or Mr. du Pont might read the recent report of the National Labor Relations Board, a body duly constituted by law under our democratic processes, which charges Henry Ford, the beneficent, with what amounts to a refusal to comply with a duly enacted statute of the Congress of the United States.

According to the findings of the board, Mr. Ford has run the gamut from secret obstruction to open defiance in his contemptuous disregard of a mandate from the people through their duly elected representatives. If he has thus defied constituted authority, Mr. Ford is not entitled to the respect of the decent law-abiding citizens of America.

Big Business might wisely put its own house in order by correcting the high-handed practices or by purging itself of its Fords, its Girdlers and its Rands before it presumes to tell the people what they should or should not do about troubles caused by labor laws.

"Big Business" should wash in strong disinfectants so that it can come into the court of public opinion with clean hands.

"Big Business" complains today of all the laws regulating the capital markets, of all the laws relating to great public utility companies, of all the laws regulating banking, of all the laws relating to discrimination between big purchasers and little purchasers, of all the laws trying to force the distribution of corporation surpluses so that free capital for new enterprises may be left free in the hands of the stockholders of old enterprises rather than be locked up in the treasuries of those old enterprises, where they can be used only for self-expansion.

Fundamentally, every one of these laws is an expression of the most basic political instincts of the American people. They spell fear of concentrated economic power in the hands of a few and a determination to break up, through government and law, the instruments by which this concentration is effected. Every law of this kind on the statute books has a long history. Every one has had a prototype which business refused to obey, thus making the new law necessary. . . .

The private business man who seeks to do business for a profit commensurate with the risks he takes and with the effort he puts into the business will never have any trouble with the Government of the United States because this kind of business man is part and parcel of the great mass of people of the United States who control government. There need even be no difficulty between Government and "Big Business" if those who now feel themselves burdened with the restrictions of government will put democratic limits to their ambitions for private power and be willing to be one of us instead of us.

In other words, what democratic government requires of business today is that business, like government, be democratic.

Advice to "Big Business"

To speak bluntly and realistically, the first requirement for a better understanding between business and government is for "Big Business" to call off its lobbyists, call off its newspapers and commentators, call off its lawyers—smart enough to keep government in trouble but not wise enough to get business out of trouble—and to play ball with the American people under rules that appeal to our fundamental instinct. . . .

If big business temporarily succeeds in this way not only does democracy lose, business loses too. For if the new America is a democratic America the people once muleted will return to the attack with redoubled fury. And if the new America starts out as big business fascism it will end as do all Fascist regimes—with Herr Goering's four year plans and Signor Mussolini's capital levies.

The insurrecto lords of American big business, as human beings, as business men, and as owners of capital, will sooner or later learn that they are far safer with the democratic aspirations of Lincoln's common people than with the methods of the war lords across the waters.

They have only to look abroad to discover that while in its theory fascism is "controlled capitalism," before long there is always some one ready and able to seize control of "controlled capitalism."

But the American people, if they are wise, and if they see their problem in time, will never permit the lords of big business the opportunity to make a mistaken choice. The new America must be a land of free business, not of ruthless big business—a land of free men, not of economic slaves.

Ford Is Confident; Plans New Tractor

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (AP)—Henry Ford, in a statement on business conditions today, said "There is nothing to prevent our going ahead," and revealed that he expects to produce a low-priced tractor of unusual design within a few months. No details were made available.

Expressing his opinion that the nation was on the verge of an era of greater quantity production, the founder of the Ford Motor Company said:

"Almost every reason for the temporary stoppage (of business) can be discounted. The people are naturally cautious at this time of the year because they want to know how the rest of the winter will be.

"They have heard so many threats that they are waiting to see. . . . What they will see will not be as bad as it sounded. One thing we must learn is that we were on the right track a few years ago, and left it. When we made plenty of things that people used to live, we were able to make them at low prices, and people were able to buy them, and this made work for more men. There is no way of changing that cycle, and no way of improving upon it."

Game Increases 300 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the United States Biological Survey, estimated today the wild life population on federal refuges has increased 300 per cent since 1933. The Government in four years has purchased more than 1,500,000 acres of refuge land.

Soviet Separates Army From Navy

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 31

A commissariat of navy, separating that branch of the Soviet Union's military forces from the commissariat of defense, was formed today.

Peter Alexandrovich Smirnoff, who had long been a political worker in the Red Army and recently vice commissar of defense, was named commissar of naval affairs.

The army and air force was left in the charge of Marshal Klementi E. Voroshiloff, war commissar.

Democrats Slow In Joining Attack On 'Big Business'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—While most members of Congress are withholding comment on the Jackson-Ickes speeches until they see exactly what the New Deal has up its sleeve next week, there have been few Democrats who have climbed on the band wagon that has been set rolling.

Time was when Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada could be counted on to join in any lusty attack on the "vested interests," such as began this week. But today, in comment on the current speeches, he said:

"It is to be hoped we can establish a healthy business life and keep if healthy and wholesome without arousing class hatred.

"Those who resort to the method of setting class against class do no good to the group that the Administration as well as all of us are seeking to benefit most. More than that—they destroy the things the President has said he was seeking in his recent conferences with business leaders and in his efforts to encourage private initiative."

The Republican line of reply was made plain by Senator Charles L. McNary, Oregon, Minority Leader. He said—referring to the Jackson speeches specifically, but with equal bearing on the Ickes speech—that the campaign was "an obvious effort to create an alibi for the business recession." They were to "prepare the way" for the President's messages next week, and he added:

"I hardly think that is the way to handle what I believe is a grave domestic problem. . . . It is time for good-will and co-operation, rather than a group of political speeches aimed at the body of our citizens. I think that it is an obvious effort to create an alibi and to throw the blame on the business world, where it does not belong.

New Deal Declared Monopoly Backer

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas, new principal of McGill University, Montreal, and director of the budget during the first Roosevelt Administration, yesterday accused the Roosevelt regime of fostering monopoly in the fields of agriculture, money and labor while discouraging it in industry.

Mr. Douglas, addressing members of the Columbia University Alumni Club, said he was "very frankly" distressed at the "depth of feeling" which prevails throughout the country.

"I do not understand why it is that the covenant made with the people in 1932 has been so almost completely broken. . . . I do not now understand why a high official discourages monopoly in one field, while it is encouraged in other fields. The Government itself is encouraging and fostering monopoly in the fields of agriculture, money and labor."

Lundberg-Ickes 60 Families

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Rockefellers head Ferdinand Lundberg's list of "America's 60 Families" which Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes referred to in his address last night.

The phrase "America's 60 Families" was coined by Lundberg, a financial writer, for the title of his book on concentrations of American capital, published last October.

Lundberg's list was based on 1924 income tax returns.

The families, in the order he listed them, with the primary sources of their wealth he gave, follow:

Rockefeller (Standard Oil), Morgan (banking), Ford (autos), Harkness (Standard Oil), Mellon (aluminum), Vanderbilt (N. Y. Central Railroad), Whitney (Standard Oil), the "Standard Oil Group" (Archbold, Rogers, Bedford, Cutler, Flagler, Pratt, Benjamin).

Du Pont (chemicals), McCormick (farm machinery and Chicago Tribune), Baker (First National Bank), Fisher (General Motors), Guggenheim (American Smelting and Refining Co.), Field (Marshall Field Department Store), Curtis-Bok (magazine publishing), Duke (American Tobacco Co.).

Berwind (coal), Lehman (banking), Widener (American Tobacco and utilities), Reynolds (R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.), Astor (real estate), Winthrop (miscellaneous), Stillman (National City Bank), Timken (roller bearings), Pitcairn (Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.), Warburg (banking).

Metcalf (Rhode Island textile mills), Clark (sewing machines), Phipps (steel), Kahn (banking), Green (stocks and real estate), Patterson (Chicago Tribune), Taft (real estate), Deering (farm machinery), De Forest (corporation law), Gould (railroads), Hill (railroads), Drexel (J. P. Morgan Co.).

(Individuals paying family taxes.)

Thomas Fortune Ryan (stock market)*, H. Foster (auto parts), Eldridge Johnson (phonographs), Arthur Curtiss James (copper and railroads), C. W. Nash (autos), Mortimer Schiff (banking)*, James A. Patten (wheat market)*.

Charles Hayden (stock market)*; Orlando F. Weber (Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation); George Blumenthal (baking); Ogden L. Mills (mining)*; Michael Friedsam (merchandising)*; Edward B. McLean (mining); Eugene Higgins (New York real estate); Alexander S. Cochran (textiles)*; Mrs. L. N. Kirkwood.

Helen Tyson, Archer D. Huntington (railroads)*; James J. Storrow (brokerage)*; Julius Rosenwald (Sears, Roebuck)*; Bernard M. Baruch (stock market); S. S. Kresge (department stores).

(* Indicates deceased.)

Du Pont to Reply To Ickes Outburst

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 31

Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation, has accepted the invitation of the Special Senate Unemployment Committee to testify, probably the week after next.

Thus "big business" is preparing to reply to the barrage of New Deal attacks now bursting on every hand, and the coming weeks are likely to see a politico-economic debate of classic proportions. It was Mr. du Pont who was quoted, and singled out for a sharp lecture by Secretary Ickes in his speech last night.

Russia Softens Tone on Eve Of Its Third Five-Year Plan

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 31—Tomorrow is the day fixed for the start of the third Soviet Five-Year Plan. The second plan was completed, according to official statements, nine months ago, and the interval until the end of 1937 was set aside as a period of readjustment and preparation for the new plan, which is expected to reduce considerably the pace of industrialization.

Officially, therefore, the second Five-Year Plan, like the first, was completed nine months ahead of schedule. But no independent economist is likely to agree that the actual production figures in either of these plans were fulfilled even in the full five years originally provided. Soviet announcements of this sort must be accepted with several grains of salt. As a matter of fact, communist leaders are far less interested in production figures than in the ideas which underlie their various plans.

Looking back now to 1928, when the first Five-Year Plan was announced, it is clear that the plan was infinitely more than a set of figures to be achieved; it amounted to a communist declaration of war upon a number of important groups in Russia. Joseph Stalin, having decisively beaten his opponents in the inner party quarrels, decided to show all communists that he could be more violent and extreme in application of communist theories than any of his critics. He set out deliberately to destroy entire classes of society: small city traders, small independent farmers, wandering tribesmen, other lesser groups.

The full communist intention was masked under the figures and avowed aims of the first Five-Year Plan. Inside and outside Russia attention concentrated upon grandiose schemes to industrialize Russia, to transform petty peasant economy into modern mechanized agriculture, to "socialize" all the people.

Economists were dazzled by enormous schemes for increasing production, which they agreed were impossible. Few observers even in Russia realized that the plan initiated several civil wars in Russia, and meant untold suffering for hundreds of thousands of families.

Communist leaders, however, were fully aware of the implications of their plans. Like generals in a war, they estimated their casualties for each phase of their campaigns. When they miscalculated, as they often did, and casualties had to be counted in millions rather than thousands, they passed off such consequences as "inevitable."

The five-year-plans, one succeeding another, are intended to establish in Russia the Kremlin's interpretation of full-fledged communism. The first two plans, according to official declarations, have already established "socialism, or the first phase of communism." What are the changes created in the past 10 years which are so described by the communists?

The State is Everything

First of all, the state has become "one vast syndicate." It has absorbed almost every group which retained some degree of independence in 1928. Private traders have disappeared in cities and towns, being replaced by state-owned retail shops. Independent farmers have disappeared on the countryside, being replaced by state and collective farmers in which peasants work under state control as wage earners.

Even wandering nomads have been "de-nomadized," and put to work in factories or mines, or in so-called collective farms. Independent artisans have been organized as wage earners in state trusts. Real co-operatives have been replaced by pseudo-co-operatives under state control.

Communist leaders, supremely powerful, have re-organized Soviet society according to their own theories without regard for human values. As chiefs of this "one vast syndicate," they have been as intent as any self-made businessman upon expanding their "business," the Soviet state. They have compelled their people to live close to the subsistence level for a decade so that their income and earnings might be largely reinvested in the "business." The "plans," through which the State operates its monopolies of the country's entire economy, have made this possible.

Having such fundamental purposes in view, communist leaders are not deeply concerned in whether their various sets of figures come out right. They probably smile at the efforts of some foreign economists to analyze their plans and their component parts and see how closely they have been achieved. Being fanatical, communist leaders are apparently convinced that their present actions serve to transform the whole world. With such objects in view, the sufferings of a few thousand, or even a few million people seem unimportant to them.

But the communist higher command has apparently decided that the third Five-Year-Plan will give Soviet peoples something of a breathing spell. The pace of industrialization has been reduced in preliminary schedules; a larger proportion of the national income has been set aside for consumer goods, which suggests that the people will not be called upon to live so close to the subsistence level as they have done for the past 10 years. With so many independent groups already "liquidated," concealed civil wars are likely to be less severely waged.

But Soviet Russia's "one vast syndicate," proudest achievement of the first two Five-Year-Plans, demands rigid conformity, strict attention from all citizens to the needs of the centralized state. Non-conformists of every kind therefore become "public enemies," and the chief of the secret police, searching out non-conformists, becomes second in importance only to Joseph Stalin in the achievement of the current plan.

MOSCOW (AP)—Railroad and industrial workers recently urged increased output as the major aim of the third Soviet Five-Year Plan to be started with the new year.

In a challenge published in the Soviet press, the workers declared January would be the "Stalin month of Stakhanoff records," linking the name of the Soviet's undisputed leader with that of the coal miner who devised a stepped-up production system.

The Government is trying to revive its faltering industrial system with banners, badges and honor rolls as the second Five-Year Plan merges into the third.

With the slogan of "socialist Competition," the banners and certificates are being tried out as rewards for increased production in the machine-building and heavy industries.

Coal mines, oil refineries, electric plants, chemical, copper, nickel, gold, iron ore and coke works, automobile factories and allied plants all are competing for the red banners of industrial leadership.

A special badge is awarded factory managers and Stakhanoffites (shock workers) for "distinguished service" in increasing the productivity of labor and a certificate of honor for other outstanding workers.

The official press has complained of the industrial lag and the failure of some industries to keep up the budgeted output.

Lazar Kaganovich, Commissar of Heavy Industry, scored workers in the copper industry, after that branch failed to keep its schedules and the losses from accidents increased.

"There is no discipline; machinery is mishandled and repairs are poorly made," his appeal for new efforts said. "Orders of executives are not carried out."

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (AP)—Eight officials of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic were accused yesterday of plotting to separate Armenia from the Soviet Union and establish a protectorate under a "capitalist country."

The indictment, published in the newspaper Communist, of Erevan, capital of Armenia, disclosed that two groups of Armenian Government officials had been arrested in the case.

The eight defendants, who were reported to have pleaded guilty, included Varten Mamikonijian, former director of the Armenian State Bank; Mikhail Engibarian, dean of the State University of Armenia; and six officials of the Armenian Commissariat of Agriculture.

(Armenia was created a Soviet Republic in 1921, after adopting the Soviet Constitution the previous year.)

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C. I. O. Charges A. F. of L. With Ignoring Modern Trends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Blame for the rupture of the recent peace negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization is placed squarely on the federation's doorstep by the editorial management of The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in its issue dated tomorrow. It declares that the strategy of the federation in these negotiations was not to meet halfway the C. I. O. proposals to bring about the unity of all organized labor, but, instead, was "a new mask for the old intention to divide the C. I. O."

The editorial follows an expression of "profound regret" over the collapse of the peace parley between the two big labor organizations by Justice, official publication of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, of which David Dubinsky is president. The international has a membership of about 275,000 and is the third largest Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate.

The Amalgamated, under the presidency of Sidney Hillman, comes next, with a membership of more than 250,000 clothing workers. These two organizations are the strongest unions here.

Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Hillman were among the foremost forces in the primary efforts to establish peace between the rival labor groups, and the statements of their respective unions, which were seen to reflect their own personal views, were interpreted here today as indicative that they no longer saw eye to eye on the question of continued rivalry between the craft and the industrial forces. With Mr. Dubinsky obviously out to find another modus operandi whereby the rivals might be brought together again, and an understanding reached even at the expense of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Mr. Hillman intransigeant in his stand for surrendering nothing, impartial observers professed to see in The Advance's editorial evidence that the Washington parleys had resulted in greater disunion among labor's forces, rather than the harmony that was hoped for.

The Advance sees the hope of a unified labor movement "indefinitely deferred," but leaves the door open for further parleys whenever the American Federation of Labor wishes to confer again; since, it says, "a meeting will be readily arranged" when this time comes. While it does not question the good will of the American Federation of Labor's representatives in the Washington parley, it holds there were forces working against unity stronger than these men.

The Advance recalls that it was the Committee for Industrial Organization which "stretched out a hand with an olive branch" to the Federation "in the face of provocation and abuses." The Executive Council of the Federation, on the other hand, had taken a determined stand that the 10 dissident C. I. O. founding unions return to the Federation with "no questions asked" and on terms in no wise defined. As for the other 22 international unions founded by the C. I. O. since the 10 suspensions, they could—each one separately—"proceed to negotiate terms of affiliation with the Federation's internationals, which claimed jurisdiction in the trades, industries or services where the C. I. O. unions operate." The Advance then goes on to say:

"In less elaborate English, it all meant that the A. F. of L. was willing to return to the order which obtained before the C. I. O. came into being, and to go not a step from their old position. . . . The 22 others, representing the majority of the membership of the C. I. O., would, alone and deserted by those who had helped bring them into being, be exposed to the jurisdictional warfare of such experts as are the leaders of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the International Association of Machinists and the others concerned."

Developments, according to The Advance, raise the question of whether the American Federation of Labor wants "true unity." It holds that the great majority of the Federation members and leaders of its internationals and central, local and state bodies do want "both unity and a virile, live and expanding movement such as the C. I. O. has already brought about." Thereon it continues:

"But they are the enmeshed victims in the tight network of the top chieftains of the several large craft unions and the lesser craft unions who are dependent for their existence upon the power of the big craft unions. This group of leaders controls the Executive Council, which, through its powers of jurisdictional awards, controls the A. F. of L. conventions. These leaders canpot see themselves function as conveniently for themselves as they want in a nation-wide and industry-wide organized and fast-growing labor movement. The A. F. of L., to be sure, wants unity, but not those who for the present control its destiny. They are afraid of unity, to say the least.

"However little regard the actual national leadership of the A. F. of L. craft unions may have for the will and hopes and aspirations of the members and the secondary leaders of the federated unions, they cannot disregard the desire for unity and progress that these members and leaders feel, and hence they are obligated to go through the motions of peace and unity negotiations. But that is as far as they will go, at least until such time as the pressure from the ranks will become more pronounced and will have to be heeded.

"Under such conditions the C. I. O. could not very well make itself a part of the game in which, for one thing, the millions of workers, both organized and yet to be organized, stand nothing to gain and all things to lose. The enormous wave of enthusiasm and confidence aroused by the C. I. O. would have been dissipated and betrayed by the abject surrender implied in the A. F. of L. move-not-an-inch peace position. . . ."

The Advance joins Mr. Dubinsky's organization in voicing regret that the negotiations collapsed, declaring that it, too, wants unity, "but unity that will make it possible to continue the mass organization of the American wage earner that was so well begun by the organizing drives under the leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization and its affiliated unions." Further, the publication declares:

"It takes two to make a bargain. One of the two—the A. F. of L.—so far has proved unwilling to recede from the untenable position it took in 1935. As long as it stubbornly continues to ignore the actuality and the forces at play in industrial America of today, we must stay apart. We will continue our work with the same energy, will and determination as ever, and we are sure with even greater effectiveness."

Exponent of the Modern Dance

Bouchard

Hanya Holm

Whose Epic Composition, "Trend," Recently Produced in Her New York Début, Will Be Presented in Part at the Gala Performance in the Center Theater, Jan. 2, "An Evening of Modern Dance," Which Brings the Dance International to a Close

Historian Calls For Fullest Test Of Free Speech

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, of the University of Minnesota, declared the constitutional freedom granted historians "to speak the truth" will be their answer to Lincoln's question 75 years ago of "whether a nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure."

Dr. Ford, retiring president of the American Historical Association, told delegates to its fifty-second annual meeting yesterday that without this freedom, "historical scholarship would become here, as it has in many lands, a mute testimonial to the decay of all scholarship and all liberty."

The association awarded to Prof. Samuel E. Morison of Harvard University, its Jean Jules Jusserand medal "for the best work on intellectual relations between America and one or more European countries." The award was for his book, "History of Harvard College."

Dr. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard University, told the delegates that the "twentieth century big business man" would have been regarded in eighteenth century Europe as "a caprice of nature."

Arraignment of Monopolists

"The concepts of liberty and property," Dr. Salvemini said, "worked out in the eighteenth century for a society which supposedly should be formed by man and citizens . . . are misued in the twentieth century to justify an economic and social system."

"The twentieth century big business man who sets up monopolies, controls prices, puts out of business or of employment thousands of men, disrupts or perverts labor union through spies and hires politicians, journalists and lawyers to promote his particular interest by devious ways in dealing with the Government—would have been regarded in the eighteenth century Europe as a caprice of nature.

"To a monster of this kind, nobody—not even the most resolute upholder of private property—would have granted liberty either economic or political."

The Justin Winsor prize of $250, given for "a monograph based upon independent and original investigation in American history," went to Prof. Carl Bridenbaugh of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his "Cities in the Wilderness."

Charles W. Porter of the United States Park Service, was awarded the George Louis Beard Prize of $200 for his book, "Career of Theophile Delcasse." The prize is given for the "best work upon any phase of European international history since 1895."

Larson Named President

Laurence M. Larson of the University of Illinois was elected president, and Frederic L. Paxson of the University of California and William Scott Ferguson of Harvard University vice-presidents.

These officers were re-elected: Dexter Perkins, University of Rochester, secretary; Solon J. Buck, National Archives, treasurer; Lowell J. Ragatz, George Washington University, editor, and Conyers Read, University of Pennsylvania, executive secretary.

Dr. William Y. Elliot of Harvard University told the delegates that the "backwash" against President Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the federal judiciary "has weakened the prestige of the Administration."

"Many critics of the Court hesitated to back Mr. Roosevelt's program for swamping the bench and resented its implications," he said. "They could not support this veiled threat to the independence of the judiciary."

Dance International to Close With Program of Modern Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The Dance International will close its tremendously successful five-week festival with a gala "Evening of Modern Dance" at the Center Theater on Jan. 2, in which the leading modern American dancers and their groups will participate, and celebrated visiting dancers of other nations will appear in a grand stage finale.

A brilliant program is promised in the selection of representative works from the active repertoires of America's most distinguished modern artists of the dance.

Ruth St. Denis, pioneer in the American dance field, from whose school many of the more revolutionary moderns have stemmed, will open the program with her memorably beautiful solos, "White Jade" and "Black and Gold Sari," and Anna Austin and two other members of her group will dance a "Balinese Trio."

Martha Graham's new "American Lyric," for herself and group, which received its first performance at the Guild Theater on the evening of Dec. 26, will have its second publication, and her eloquent solo, "Frontier—An American Perspective of the Plains," will reveal this dynamic artist in full stature.

The lively, penetrating "Theater Piece," from Doris Humphrey's famous trilogy, will be danced by Miss Humphrey, Charles Weidman and their groups; Tamiris and her group will be seen in her "Momentum," a dance suite of social protest; and Hanya Holm and her group will present the three closing sections of "Trend," the epic composition which marked Miss Holm's New York début in Mecca Temple no longer ago than the evening of Dec. 26.

Music for the dance will play an important part in this triumphal celebration of the most vigorous of modern arts. Louis Horst, composer of "Frontier" and many other vivid musical pages of dance accompaniment, will couduct a chamber orchestra of wind and percussion instruments for Miss Graham. Wallingford Riegger's notable score for "Theater Piece" will be heard under another pianist composer's direction, that of Norman Lloyd. Herbert Haufreucht's music for "Momentum," which includes sound effects, will be conducted by Genevieve Pitot, who can do an excellent job of composing herself, as is witnessed by her orchestral arrangement of the Negro songs of protest that base Tamiris's "How Long, Brethren," now current at the Forty-ninth Street Theater.

The most radical musical departure is made in "Trend," in which a special reproduction equipment is provided by Mirko Paneyko for the startling detonations of Edgar Varèse's "Ionization" and his strangely impressive "Octandre," music not written for the dance but marvelously adaptable in this instance to it. Wallingford Riegger, composer of the remainder of the score, will again be heard from in a recorded version of his piece for "The Gates Are Desolate."

Over this glittering occasion, Louise Branch, chairman of Dance International, will preside, introducing John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, as master of ceremonies.

M. L.

Buffalo Complaints Face Ford

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—Henry J. Winters, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, announced today that a complaint had been issued against Edsel Ford and the local Ford Motor Company plant charging the company with "three violations of the Wagner Act."

"The complaint," Mr. Winters said, "charges the Ford Motor Company with interfering with the right of employees to join, form and assist in labor unions, with spying on union meetings, destroying a sign on May 24 advertising a union meeting and discriminating against 46 employees by discharging them or refusing to hire them after layoffs because of union activities."

A hearing on the charges has been set for Jan. 11 here, Mr. Winters said. The Ford Company was given five days in which to file an answer.

"Charges against the Ford Company were filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the International Union of United Automobile Workers, a C. I. O. unit," Mr. Winters explained. "We investigated the charges and attempted to settle the differences but failed."

Mr. Winters said that after negotiations failed the complaint was prepared and served on the Ford Company and Edsel Ford.

At present the local unit of the Ford Company is employing about 1400 workers. Its peak employment is about 1700.

Four 'Ford' Men Fined In Kansas City Case

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31 (AP)—Four men, who testified they were Ford Motor Company workers, were fined $100 each yesterday by Police Judge Thomas V. Holland after hearing testimony of a C. I. O. organized that he had been slugged and his wife slapped.

The organizer, O. W. Penney, said he helped found the United Automobile Workers Local which called a strike Dec. 10 against the Ford assembly plant here and declared, "I am a Ford worker on strike." Ford officials deny that any strike is in effect at the plant.

Denials of slugging or slapping were made by the four men, Ben Baum, Joseph Shera, Alex Bengimina and H. Rauzzi.

The latter, who said he was a foreman at the Ford plant, displayed a permit to carry a gun after a police detective, Harry Reid, testified he found two loaded pistols and some baseball bats in a motor car in which the four were arrested. Rauzzi said he was armed because there had been trouble on the route of Ford workers to and from the plant.

Gold Brought Chinese

California's large Chinese population originated during the gold rush.

Sixth Century Vase Dug Out at Athens

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Archaeologists excavating near the Acropolis at Athens have discovered a vase by Exekias, Greek, Dr. Oscar Broneer of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, told the Archaeological Institute of America on Dec. 30. Dr. Broneer classed it as one of the five greatest.

The vase, buried among pottery and bronze in a well some 60 feet deep near the Acropolis, dates back to approximately 530 B. C., he said. On its sides, half of which are missing, is depicted the introduction of Hercules into Olympus, figures of Greek dieties, a battle between three Greeks and Three Trojans over the body of Patroclus, and an attack by two lions on a bull.

Newark Council Seeks United Labor Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31—The Greater Newark Industrial Council, central Committee for Industrial Organization labor body, in a letter today to John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., urges him to continue negotiation to bring peace between his organization and the American Federation of Labor.

Peace, it declared, must be reached, but without sacrificing industrial unionism and without leaving any union affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization isolated.

The council also stressed to Mr. Lewis the importance of a united labor movement, the continuation of the unionization drive to halt layoffs and wage slashes and "to stop the offensive of the employer union-smashing drive."

Fort Wayne Leads Main Indiana Cities In Traffic Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The safest of Indiana's larger cities during the first 11 months of 1937 is the record accomplished by this community of 125,000, according to a report just issued by Donald F. Stiver, Indiana State Director of Public Safety. Among cities of this group of more than 70,000 population, South Bend was the second safest, Evansville ranked third, while Indianapolis and Gary trailed along in fourth and fifth places, respectively.

Traffic Sergeant Custer A. Dunifon, in commenting upon the work of a special utilities safety committee and the exemplary safety example set by city employees, said: "Since the safety committee of the utilities has been established there have been no complaints received from outsiders concerning safety violations by the operators of utility cars." During the five-month period just ended utility cars have traveled more than 100,000 miles with but two minor accidents.

To further the efficiency of the police force in safety, Detective Captain John Taylor will attend the National Police Academy conducted by the Department of Justice at Washington for 12 weeks beginning Jan. 10. The full course of study includes law enforcement, scientific and technical methods, statistics, records, report writing, firearms training, first aid and safety, conducting investigations, regulatory procedure, practical experiences, police administration, and organization.

The city set a record for efficiency a few months ago when, in connection with safety and first aid teachers from the Works Progress Administration, every man on the police force attended classes and received standard first aid cards from the American Red Cross.

Students Advise Boycott on War By Collective Plan

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The American Student Union stood committed today to a pledge to give the United States "a genuine and active force for peace." The pledge, adopted in part at a stormy four-hour session last night, was taken as further repudiation of the Oxford pledge calling upon students to refuse their support to any war in which a government may be involved. Delegates adopted a report calling for repudiation of the Oxford pledge Tuesday night. The preamble, adopted last night, to a six-point collective security peace program, said:

"We favor immediate steps to restrain aggressor nations by contributing America's decisive influence in behalf of world peace." The adopted section of the pledge read:

"We urge American leadership in naming aggressors, employing embargoes against aggressors and organizing these efforts through international collaboration. Such embargoes should include war supplies, raw materials, loans and credit; but these steps should definitely not include military sanctions. We also urge repeal or modificaton of the present neutrality act to allow discrimination between aggressor or attacked, and to give aid to the latter."

Before the lengthy debate, Norman Thomas, Socialist party leader, told the delegates that collective sanctions "mean probable war and certain militarism." Leading a panel discussion, Mr. Thomas voiced opposition to collective security as a panacea for peace, and branded as "muddle-headed" the resolutions recommended by the union's peace commission.

"One owes to proponents of collective security a certain respect for a desire to do something against aggression of fascist and militaristic powers," he said. "But one owes them no respect at all for their failure to analyze the situation plainly and to say frankly what they mean to do and how they think their plan will work."

Mr. Thomas declared that any alliance in which the United States may enter will "not be for democracy but for maintaining a status quo, and it will be as unstable on its side as will an alliance of mutually suspicious fascist powers on their side."

Frederick L. Schuman, professor of political science at Williams College, said that the problem of peace is "whether fascist powers shall be able to spread, or suffer collapse within their own borders."

Voiding of C. I. O. Charges Denied in St. Louis Case

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31 (AP)—A motion to dismiss C. I. O. charges against the Ford Motor Company was denied yesterday by the trial examiner, Tilford E. Dudley, at a National Labor Relations Board hearing.

The move was made by Thomas F. Muldoon, Ford attorney, after Gerhard van Arkel, NLRB counsel, had suggested that Mr. Muldoon's objections to questions put to Thurlow H. Grey, a witness, might be considered evidence of the company's interest in the Liberty Legion of America.

The legion intervened in the labor board's hearing of complaints filed by the United Automobile Workers of America. Both the union and the legion sought designation as the sole collective bargaining agency at the St. Louis assembly plant.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

and silk mills, warehouses and docks went on furiously. Columns of smoke and flame hung over the port. The Japanese power plant which served much of the city was destroyed late yesterday.

Japan's Consulate-General and other Japanese buildings close to American, British and other foreign property were reported marked for destruction, leading to fears of non-Japanese losses.

Customs Still Tangle

In Shanghai, foreign consular officials and Japanese leaders sought a solution of the tangled problem of the Chinese customs service. The Japanese were understood to be insisting that all revenues be kept in one sum and deposited in Japan's Yokohama Specie Bank until a final settlement of the customs issues had been reached. The consuls were understood to have urged that customs collections at Shanghai be turned over to an international committee and deposited in banks of various nationalities, and that servicing of China's foreign loans and Boxer indemnities without interruption be guaranteed.

To Halt Tientsin Telegraph

TIENTSIN, China, Dec. 31 (AP)—Chinese officials announced tonight that Tientsin's telegraphic communications with the interior of China would be suspended at midnight and that those with foreign countries would pass under Japanese control.

Since occupying Tientsin early in the war the Japanese have brought constant pressure on the French consul to permit them to take over the offices in the French Concession of the Chinese Telegraph and Radio Administrations, which continued to function free from Japanese censorship or control. The Consul refused, but did urge the Chinese to vacate their premises in French territory, to which they finally agreed.

[Japanese occupation of Shanghai already has caused suspension of Chinese telegraph lines and radio channels between that city and the interior, but the Japanese have not yet tried to control Shanghai's communications with foreign countries.]

Soviet Material to China

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (AP)—The first Soviet admission that any war material was sent to China was made last night in a dispatch from Hankow accusing Japanese newspapers of exaggerating shipments.

The dispatch, issued by Tass, the official Russian news agency, said the sending of war supplies would continue and stated:

"Japanese official circles must be aware of the insignificant amount of these supplies as compared with the amount of war material arriving in China from America, England, France, Germany and Italy."

Atlanta Paper Boosts Subscription Prices

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31 (AP)—The Atlanta Constitution last night announced an advance in its subscription rates effective Jan. 2, 1938, to meet "greatly increased production costs." An increase of five cents a week, from 20 cents to 25 cents, was announced for mail or carrier subscriptions. The yearly rate was advanced from $9.50 to $12.00.

Paddy's Market Likes Avenue; Tunnel Puts It Around Corner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If you had asked any one of the 126 vendors who have stalls in Paddy's Market in New York—or any of their families or legion of friends—they would have told you at once that nothing in this world could really uproot Paddy's Market, which has existed for 48 years on Ninth Avenue between Thirty-sixth and Forty-second Streets, and—so its multi-proprietors feel—has justly earned its claim to being not only New York's oldest, but its most colorful and picturesque open market.

But unless something wonderful happens, the last Christmas for Paddy's Market has come and gone, and on Jan. 7 the market will not be on Ninth Avenue between Thirty-sixth and Forty-second Streets at all, but in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues; and all that is considered by both the marketmen and their friends as a very unfortunate thing indeed.

There have been suggestions that, at the very last minute, there would be a reprieve of some sort, but all agree that that is the most daft kind of day dreaming, quite unlikely of coming true. Speak to a man known around the market as Papa Hart, whose name is really Louis Cohen, and you will find him calm but subtly unhappy, for he was at work the day the market opened, he never believed anything could move it from its location. Though he is a reasonable man by temperament, he cannot see any really good reason why the mere fact of a tunnel connecting two states should be permitted to work any such titanic effect on an institution so solidly and respectably established.

On Side Streets

When the word first went round that Paddy's Market would have to move, it was hard to know which cried out the loudest, the marketmen or the housewives who are the mainstay of the trade. The marketmen said that to shove the market round on the side streets would result in the customers of years going elsewhere; that it was a part of town in which habit is strong, and that the housewives would never bother to learn a new lesson in geography as part of going to market.

The housewives didn't particularize. They simply cried out: "It's a shame! We're used to the market being on Ninth Avenue. It should stay there. What is all this tunnel foolishness, and what has it to do with us?"

The office of Market Commissioner took an entirely different view. The section of Ninth Avenue bordered by the market was needed for the proper handling of busses and automobiles traveling toward the Lincoln Tunnel.

Why, said the marketmen and housewives, when the markets bordered the sidewalks, and automobiles ran in the streets?

Well, said the Commissioner, the carts and customers both had a way of overflowing their activity so that they were usually clogging the street, one way or another.

"Tsk! Tsk! Tsk!" said the marketmen.

The housewives said: "So they have to have the whole for themselves, do they, and cannot leave us our market that we are used to?"

Title Handed Down

Each cart which has a share in Paddy's Market Produce Dealers' & Merchants' Association, Inc., is a family corporation, handed down from father to son, and a good deal of pride of inheritance goes along with the selling of foods. In addition to the 126 vendors in the association, there are 104 stores and 437 salesmen who will be affected by the change. Many of the salesmen make no bones about wondering if they'll still have their jobs; as what could be more logical than that the change should produce so much uncertainty in the minds of the proprietors; that they will curtail help until they can get an idea of how things are going to turn out.

Ask the merchants if they really believe that the business of the market will suffer to any extent, if it merely moves into the side streets—within whistling distance, after all—and you will be answered by shrugs and looks of judgment reserved, but with a subtle implication that business probably will fall off a good deal. It is hard to explain those things. You may say that marketing in such districts is a highly social business, accompanied by trimmings of gossip, and that the marketers won't care where they buy, so long as they meet their friends and get a chance to exchange the news of the day. On the other hand, the mere changing of a business location a block or so has been known to produce strange effects on customers of years' standing. So no one likes the look of the Paddy's Market move. They wish no one had ever thought of building the tunnel; or that if they had to build a tunnel, they had made it open somewhere else but in Ninth Avenue.

Presto!

So Jan. 7 will be a strange and dramatic day in the history of Paddy's Market. Some say that the night before will be given over to a neighborhood meeting, the like of which there has never been any cause for before. Others say that the sun of Jan. 6 will simply go down on Paddy's Market where it has always been, and that the sun of Jan. 7 will simply rise on Paddy's Market at the new location, and that everybody will go about his business as usual and hope for the best; and no one seems quite sure which it will be.

One young man, with a visibly progressive attitude and snapping black eyes, said he thought he'd go and pay a personal call on the Mayor. His neighbors looked slightly astonished. Some said:

"G'wan, ye'll do nothing av th' sort."

Others said: "Will ye, now? Well, that would be a thing for ye to do!"

"Well," said the youth, vigorously, "me father an' me grandfather worked here. An' d'ye want I should see th' market go into oblivyon wid'out the liftin' av so much as me finger?"

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● WEYMOUTH Jan. 3rd
Plummers

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Cooks' Tour Through the Vegetable Kingdom

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

No Vegetable Too Commonplace To Include in the Menu

Promoted to Lesson 4, We Consider Edible Plants And Learn About Buying and Cooking Them

Elementary Cookery—4

By Hannah Dutaud

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For further enlightenment on cookery we visit the Vegetable Kingdom, there to study the merits of the cultivated herbaceous plants which supply our tables with wholesome and colorful foods. We approach this subject with gratitude towards nature and the many faithful toilers who provide us with such a rich harvest. Regardless of seasons, the supply of vegetables is equal to the demand and the markets are always well garnished with a pleasing variety.

A basket of selected vegetables, with their fragrance of fresh earth and sweetness of the out-of-doors, quickly invite the cook into action. If skillful she will center her thought upon values and flavors, for she is aware that only through intelligent cooking can these be saved. Through experience she has seen the wisdom of neither overcooking vegetables nor cooking them in too much water.

A Matter of Education

Happy is the family educated to eat many vegetables. They derive satisfaction in planning their meals because of the large variety from which they have to choose; to them no vegetable is too commonplace for inclusion. In reality there is no commonplace vegetable. Only poor cooking and seasoning could place the stamp of inferiority on certain groups. The artichoke which ranks highly might be thought ordinary if poorly cooked and served.

Through the ages curious notions have been entertained about foods, and until recent years many vegetables were thought unfit for table use. We rejoice that sensible ideas have replaced these wrong concepts. Tomatoes, so universally liked, were for years thought poisonous, and it is interesting to know that America was the first country to serve them in salads. Until the middle of the sixteenth century green peas were no more considered fit for table food than sweet peas were. A French gardener had the courage to introduce them as edible foods. Apparently he had no difficulty in finding many sympathetic listeners.

From Holland and Flanders

In years past, Flanders and Holland produced the largest variety of vegetables. Other countries from time to time reaped the benefit of their experiments. During the reign of Henry the Eighth, carrots, turnips and other edible plants were imported from Holland into England.

Soon thereafter the Dutch introduced salads to the English. It is said that Queen Elizabeth had a Dutch gardener, principally to cultivate the greens used in her salads.

The subject of vegetables is such a comprehensive one, that in order to touch even its fringes we shall imagine ourselves on a merry-go-round, and as we merrily revolve around our subject we shall endeavor to touch here and there the major points, and explain them to you.

The vegetable kingdom appears to have reached the pinnacle of its glory judging by the endless stream of luxurious edible plants which pour into the market; this is offering a solution to the homemaker who needs to pay close attention to family resources. As the price of meat soars from day to day, it is served less frequently, often being eliminated entirely from menus, in which case vegetables are used more freely, especially mushrooms. Nuts are also proving to be a good meat substitute.

* * *

Buying: Quality comes first both in buying and in cooking. Select vegetables of uniform size which are fresh and firm. Vegetables have the best flavor and quality and cost less when in season. Judicious selecting and buying must precede good cooking.

* * *

Preparation: The crispness of fresh vegetables can be restored by soaking them in cold water. All vegetables should be washed before they are peeled and potatoes must be kept in cold water after they are peeled.

Cauliflower and brussel sprouts, after the outer leaves are removed, should be soaked at least one hour in plenty of cold salt water. (One tablespoon of salt to one quart of cold water.) This draws out all foreign matter that may be secreted in the heart of the vegetable.

Asparagus, broccoli, lettuce, spinach and swiss chard require careful washing.

Asparagus is a vegetable that secretes grit. Cut away the tough portions and scrape lower ends of stalk, also remove the lower scales. Then soak asparagus one hour in cold water.

Broccoli also requires careful washing and like cauliflower should be soaked in salt water one hour before being cooked.

Spinach, after removing the stems and the wilted leaves, should be washed in many waters to free it from gritty matter.

* * *

Cooking: The frame-work of vegetables is composed of minute cells known as cellulose. In the fluid of these cells is food material such as starch and sugar. There are also present mineral salts such as calcium, phosphorus and iron, as well as color pigments.

Cooked vegetables should be palatable, attractive, and nutritive. The greatest loss is likely to occur through overcooking. This affects the texture of vegetables making them flabby and soft. Well cooked vegetables should be tender and firm, but not mushy. Overcooking is destructive to color pigments. The green in spinach and broccoli turns a yellowish green. The whiteness of neutral vegetables such as cabbage and cauliflower turns a reddish brown. The orange pigment is the most stable under heat pressure.

Overcooking not only reacts on the color matter, it also develops strong flavors and the natural delicacy of the vegetable is lost.

Season After Cooking

There are discussions pro and con whether water should or should not be salted during process of cooking vegetables. After years of observation it seems practical to place all vegetables in boiling unsalted water and boil gently. Potatoes are the exception and they should be boiled in salted water. (1 tablespoon salt to 1 quart water.) Unless one is alert and watchful, rapid boiling may mean burnt vegetables. For this we have no remedy to offer. It is generally recognized that the flavor of vegetables is more pleasing when seasoning is done after they are cooked.

Vegetables with strong odors, such as cabbage and turnips, should be cut into small pieces and cooked in a large quantity of boiling water in an uncovered receptacle to prevent strong odors from condensing.

How to Boil Them

Boiling is the most common way of cooking vegetables and is probably the most abused. Many cooks are given to cooking vegetables in too much water and boiling them until they are soft and flabby, without giving any thought to the ill effect this will have upon them. Boiling has its merits but it should be carefully done. Water should be at boiling point when vegetables are lowered into it. The heat must be kept high for a few moments until the water again reaches boiling point, then lower heat and cook gently until vegetables are tender. Potatoes, turnips and beets should be cooked in a large volume of water.

Fresh green vegetables such as peas and string beans should be placed in a small amount of boiling water and cooked gently in an uncovered receptacle; this helps to protect the color matter.

* * *

BLANCHING: Place vegetables in rapidly boiling water, boil 3 or 5 minutes, then drain. Rinse in cold water, place again in boiling water and cook till tender. Blanching is an old method of cooking vegetables. It is a process still in use by many good cooks. We recommend this for turnips, cauliflower, cabbage and onions.

STEAMING is a good way of cooking vegetables to retain their flavors and values because the vegetables are not placed in water.

BAKING is an excellent way of cooking vegetables because it assures a uniformity of cooking and little loss of values. Many vegetables such as potatoes, squash and onions contain sufficient water to form steam during process of baking, which keeps the vegetables moist and tender. Nearly all vegetables may be baked by placing them in a tightly covered casserole with little water. Towards end of baking, remove cover, season vegetables and complete the baking leaving dish uncovered. Use moderate oven. (350°.)

PANNING is an old method of cooking some of the starchy vegetables such as potatoes and carrots. This process requires constant watching since there is danger of burning the vegetables before they are cooked.

Nothing is more delicious than potatoes cut with a French potato cutter and panned in butter. Use a heavy iron skillet. Melt unsalted or clarified butter. When melted add potatoes which have been thoroughly dried. Cover the skillet, have moderate fire. During the cooking turn potatoes occasionally and cook them until they are tender and golden brown. Sprinkle with finely cut parsley and serve on platter with chops or steak. Four tablespoons of butter is sufficient to fry 3 cups of potato balls.

To the Taste

SEASONING is an important factor in the preparation of vegetables and is a responsibility which rests with the cook since it is impossible for a recipe to give an exact quantity of seasoning. At best we can only offer suggestions. Who knows the taste of a family, their likes and dislikes, better than the one who caters to them? However, the careful cook does not season her vegetables one day and forget them the next. She works to unfold a uniformity of seasoning according to the tastes of her household.

* * *

Drain vegetables well before adding the seasoning. Add salt and pepper. A dash of sugar, added to string beans, cabbage, turnips, spinach, squash and carrots, helps to bring out their natural sweetness. Use cream or clarified butter for seasoning. If neither are available it is recommended that vegetables be seasoned only with salt and pepper rather than spoiling their exquisite flavors with oily substances such as bacon or beef fat.

To clarify butter: Melt butter slowly over hot water, then cool. When cold, the milky, salty substance which settles, should be discarded; this is the unpleasant element which affects the delicate flavor of vegetables. The residual is called clarified butter and is the nearest approach to unsalted butter; it is well to have some on hand for seasoning.

Average Time For Boiling Vegetables

Asparagus	15-20 min.
Beans (Fresh lima)	30 min.
Beans (String)	30 min.
Beets (Young)	1½-2 hours
Broccoli	25-30 min.
Brussels Sprouts	25 min.
Cabbage (Shredded)	15 min.
Carrots (Young; cut in slices or diced)	20 min.
Cauliflower (Separated)	20 min.
Corn	6 min.
Mushrooms (whole)	8 min.
Onions	30 min.
Parsnips	40 min.
Peas (Fresh)	15 min.
Potatoes	35 min.
Spinach	8 min.
Squash	20 min.
Sweet Potatoes	35 min.
Turnips	30 min.

Elsewhere on this page are recipes with which to practice what you have learned in this lesson, and also a timetable for boiling vegetables.—Editor of the Women's Pages.

Spinning School at Decs, Hungary

It is still the custom in some parts of Hungary for every girl to weave her own trousseau. As soon, therefore, as little girls are able to use their fingers, they are taught how to spin. Spinning schools are opened in the villages where one of the older girls teaches the little ones. To make the work more interesting to begin with, there is story-telling and songs are taught also. Children quickly come to enjoy this kind of occupation as they realize how important it is for them to be able to spin and weave. In southern Hungary lies the fertile district of Sárkoz, and here the girls are specially adept at spinning and weaving.

Gift for the Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I'm sending you a brand New Year,
For a gift:
Alive with smiles and chimes of cheer,—
A-light with faith and friendship dear;
Love to lift!

So discard, do!—the faded old one,
With its fear;
Here's a fresh, untarnished bold one,
Pliable, and nice to mold-one—
Your New Year!

Ethel Colwell Smith

Recipes for Lesson 4

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boiled Potatoes

Select potatoes of uniform size; scrub, pare and remove all spots. Place in boiling, salted water and boil about 30 minutes or until tender when tried with a fork. Drain off water; shake the pan over fire to make the potatoes dry and mealy. Serve in a hot uncovered dish and sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Baked Potatoes

(Either white or sweet)

Select medium sized potatoes, wash and scrub them with a brush. Place on lower grate in a moderate oven and bake until soft. This may require one hour or more, according to size of potato. During the baking, turn potatoes occasionally; also prick them in many places with a fork to permit the escape of steam. Potatoes are baked when they can be pressed together and feel dry and mealy (350°).

Mashed Potatoes

6 hot boiled potatoes
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons butter
2 teaspoons salt
½ cup scalded milk

Mash potatoes in hot pan. Add seasonings and hot milk. Then beat with a wire beater until potatoes are white and light. Heap on a hot dish without smoothing the top. To have good mashed potatoes it is important that milk be at scalding point.

Fried Potatoes

2 cups cold-cooked sliced or chopped potatoes
3 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon finely chopped onion
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
Salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter, add onion and fry to a delicate brown. Add potatoes and seasoning and stir occasionally until they have absorbed the butter. Add parsley and serve at once. The potatoes should have a nice golden brown crust before they are removed from the skillet.

Candied Sweet Potatoes

6 medium sized potatoes
½ cup light brown sugar
¼ cup water
¼ cup orange juice
1 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons butter

Wash and boil the potatoes until they are partly cooked. Remove from water and scrape off skins. Cut potatoes in half, lengthwise and place in buttered pan. Make a syrup of the ingredients by boiling them together for 5 minutes. Cover potatoes with syrup. Place pan in moderate oven and cook until potatoes have absorbed the syrup. Baste potatoes 3 or 4 times during process of baking (375°).

Cabbage

Cut cabbage in sections; remove core and shred. Place in saucepan, cover well with boiling water and boil rapidly for 3 minutes. Drain, and again cover with boiling water. Boil 15 or 20 minutes or until cabbage is tender but not soft. Drain and season with salt, pepper, a little cream or clarified butter.

String Beans

Wash beans; remove tips and strings and then cut into narrow strips. Place beans in small quantity of boiling water. Leave pan uncovered and cook for 15 to 30 minutes, or until beans are tender. Drain, season with salt, pepper and butter or cream.

Spinach

Wash spinach in many waters. Place in a large container but do not add water. Sufficient water remains in leaves to give it necessary moisture. Spinach should be turned frequently while cooking. The moment leaves begin to break and stems are tender, drain it thoroughly. Place in a hot chopping bowl and chop fine. Season with butter, salt, sprinkling of sugar, and few drops of lemon juice. Reheat quickly, preferably over steam. (This way there is less danger of spinach discoloring.) Serve in a hot dish and decorate with slices of hard boiled egg.

The following suggestion will make a pleasing luncheon dish: Place a large spoonful of the cooked and seasoned spinach on rounds of hot buttered toast. Put half a stuffed egg on top of each round of toast and spinach; then serve with mushroom sauce and piece of lemon.

Scalloped Tomatoes

2 cups tomatoes
½ cup cold water
½ cup finely cut celery
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1 onion chopped fine
½ cup sugar
Salt and pepper to taste
2 tablespoons melted butter

Place tomatoes, water, celery and onion in saucepan. Cook slowly for half an hour, then add salt, sugar, breadcrumbs and butter. Mix thoroughly. Place in baking dish, cover top with bread crumbs and bake slowly for 1 hour (350°).

Casserole of Reheated Vegetables

2 cups diced potatoes
1 cup diced carrots
1 cup lima beans
1 cup peas
1 cup whole kerneled corn
1 onion chopped fine
¾ cup cream or milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Place vegetables in layers in buttered casserole. Sprinkle each layer as they are arranged in casserole with salt and pepper, adding bits of butter on each layer. Add cream, cover casserole and bake one hour (375°).

Preparing Mushrooms

When mushrooms are large and firm it is not necessary to peel them. However, if they are of an inferior quality and the skins appear to be tough, they should be peeled. To peel start lifting the skin from the under part of the cap and peel skin off toward the center of the mushroom. The skins may be dried and kept for purpose of flavoring soups and sauces.

Broiling Mushrooms

Mushrooms for broiling should not be washed, but wiped with a damp cloth. For this purpose large mushrooms are the best. Place on broiler with the round part up. Broil for a few minutes, then turn and put pieces of butter on the mushrooms and continue broiling for a few moments longer. Mushrooms should broil from 10 to 15 minutes. Serve on freshly buttered toast. There will be drippings in the pan in which the mushrooms have been broiled. Pour this over the toast.

To Cream Mushrooms

Peel 1 pound mushrooms and cut them into quarters. Remove stem and slice them crosswise. Stems are tougher than the caps, and should be cut small. Place mushrooms in a saucepan and add ½ cup cold water and boil slowly for 10 minutes, then drain and use liquid in making the following sauce:

Sauce for Creamed Mushrooms

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ cup mushroom juice
Salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter in a small saucepan and add flour. Cook for a few seconds and remove from fire; add mushroom juice and the milk. Mix well. Place over moderate heat and cook, stirring it until it reaches the boiling point. Add cooked mushrooms. Season to taste; then add 2 or 3 drops of lemon juice and serve on hot buttered toast. H. D.

Lesson 5, Next Friday, Will Be on Salads

For Grandmothers, Too

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adventures in Homemaking are not confined to young people just starting out in married life, nor to middle-aged couples with interesting families of children about them. Oh no, not at all! I, who soon will be the bride at a golden wedding, can vouch for that. As a matter of fact, I think the adventures become sweeter and more abundant as the years go by—like the perennial phlox we planted in our yard 40 years ago—at first just a little root given by a friend, now in the summer time a great mass of blue fragrance.

* * *

Perhaps it is because we have learned the better to appreciate all the little lovely things that the changing seasons bring that life now seems to be crowded with surprises and pleasures. But also, of course, because we are seeing the fruition of our planning and planting and working. As two flower and tree lovers who have resided for nearly half a century on the same three-acre place at the edge of a small, pretty, country town, we are reaping with interest the results of early experiments.

Everywhere we go on our small domain we find evidences of the hopeful, happy undertakings of the past. Tall trees which came from walnuts we ourselves planted in the ground. Masses of violets transplanted from a near-by woods. Bittersweet we trained over a white pergola. Pear trees laden with golden fruit, grapevines rioting over a trellis. Crocus and tulips bordering the walks. Great lilac bushes triumphantly unfurling their purple banners in the spring. I can't think of anything lovelier than the advent of the lilac blossoms and their poignant perfume—it's something to wait for and dream about, from spring to spring.

But with all the planting we have done there always is more to do. Even now we are contemplating the putting out of rows of young walnut trees to be hedges and groves of the future. And the orchard needs renewing. And we never get enough roses, what with one thing and another happening to them. Nature would not let us grow lazy or neglectful even if we should wish—which we do not.

* * *

Another source of satisfaction to us is the filling of our cave, or "cyclone cellar," with shelves full of bright-colored jams and jellies and canned fruits, piles of ruddy apples, bins of crisp vegetables. For us the basement under the house is for the furnace and the coal-bins. But the cemented, jug-shaped cave, with a convenient passage opening into it from the back porch, is the perfect place for the storing of the fruits of the earth, dry, cool, but never freezing. It's a medieval looking dungeon, with its stone steps and arched ceiling, and looks as though it might belong to some old castle. Few "city folks" have seen the "likes" of it, and we feel it is one of our grandest possessions.

* * *

Not only do the spring and summer and fall have their constant succession of eagerly anticipated events, as well as unexpected and delightful surprises. Winter also has its especial pursuits and prospects, which never seem to stale with repetition.

To begin, there is the window garden. Never are flowers and foliage so lovely as when seen against a background of ice and snow. And what a pleasure it is to plan and perfect the window display. No great expense is required, sometimes none at all. The slip and plant and bulb "exchange" which exists among small town neighbors provides a variety for everyone. Artistic results depend upon the skill and care the individual gives her flowers, and there is a pleasant rivalry to see what can be done with the resources at hand.

* * *

Quilt-making, too, is a winter pastime. And here again is the exchange of "pieces" and "patterns" a part of neighborhood interest. To be sure, some three or more of our more well-to-do women buy expensive and elaborate, stamped-and-ready-to-make, appliqued covers for all to admire, but most of us depend upon remnants left from home-sewing, and beautiful indeed are the effects obtained from scrap-bags. I don't know what there is about piecing a quilt that makes it seem such a gay and exciting adventure—but I can get just as engrossed in my twenty-first quilt as I did in my first. Perhaps one reason is that they make desirable presents and usually are started with a recipient in mind. The husband's part in this winter evening entertainment is reading aloud and "tuning in" on the favorite radio programs, both of which he delights to do.

* * *

The arrival of the rural mailman every weekday morning is perhaps the best example of a commonplace happening which never ceases to hold a thrill of anticipation and delight. What will we find in the box? Letters from our children . . . the photograph of a grandchild . . . cards from old friends . . . a new magazine . . . our always welcome visitor, the Monitor. Do we, I sometimes wonder, appreciate to the full our wonderful modern postal system.

* * *

Time and space will not permit the enumeration of all the delights of home life. But I, soon to be the bride at a golden wedding celebration, speak from the heart when I say that they grow sweeter and dearer with the passing years.

M. M.

Women Legislators On the Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Women may not be running the country entirely, but they do their share in guiding its legislative activities. With 139 seats in state legislatures occupied by women, 44 per cent of them by re-election, the trend toward feminine law making is the strongest since 1929, the Council of State Government reports. In that year there were 149 women state legislatprs.

Most of the 1937 legislators who were re-elected are serving their third, fourth or fifth terms and four of them, Hon. Eleanor Miller of California, Hon. Mabeth H. Paige, and Hon. Hanna Kempfer of Minnesota, and Senator Rhoda Fox Graves of New York, have responded to roll calls for more than ten years. Hon. Katie E. Taylor of Vermont and Hon. Margaret H. Barden of New Hampshire will begin their seventh terms next month.

The organization also lists 149 women occupying important legislative or adminstrative positions in state and federal governments. Seven are members of Congress, bringing to 25 the number who have served there since 1916, when Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana was elected as the pioneer. The two current U. S. Senators are Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas, first woman to be elected to the Senate, and Mrs. Dixie Graves of Alabama. Connecticut and Vermont lead in numbers of women legislators.

Two women are "guardians of the great seals" of their states. Hon. Goldie Wells began her first term as Secretary of State of South Dakota this year, and Hon. Elizabeth F. Gonzales has served as Secretary of State of New Mexico for five years.

Did You Know That—?

The chayote is pronounced chay-yo-tay, and is a one-seeded member of the squash family, with the special virtue of holding its shape after cooking. It may be fried, mashed, stuffed, baked, or made into delicious pickle.

Gandules are a kind of chick pea, and savory things done to them with bacon and tomatoes make them something to murmur about.

Yautia is a root vegetable.

Breadfruit comes from a tree but tastes about like white potatoes when cooked.

Papaya is the "melon pawpaw" with orange meat and black seeds; it's served cold, and eaten from the rind, like muskmelon.

All of them have that certain flavor which visitors to Puerto Rico have admired, enjoyed, and can now duplicate in many markets in the larger cities of the United States.

GARDENING

Care of the Poinsettia and Jerusalem Cherry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The brilliant red Poinsettia, so popular as a holiday greeting in northern climes, has traveled to us originally from sheltered valleys of old Mexico, and likes tropical conditions. When it comes from the florists, remember that it has been living in a warm, humid greenhouse. It needs the sunniest windowsill you have, and a warm one at that. Seventy degrees during the day is its request, with 65 degrees at night. Water it carefully if you would have it hold its scarlet bracts a long time. It is a good idea to let the soil get dry before watering it, but do not let it any more than get nicely dry. The roots are very tender and like neither too much wetness nor stark dryness. You knew that the "flowers" are not the great red leaves, didn't you? The real flowers are the small yellow cups that cluster in the center of the scarlet collar.

* * *

Sometime in early March the fading leaves will indicate rest time for the Poinsettia. Now it is ready to be turned on its side in a cool but not sharply chilly place (perhaps the cellar). In May cut back the tops to about three inches, shake the dirt from the roots and repot in a slightly larger pot, in fresh soil. When the air outdoors has grown balmy, the plant can go out into the garden, sunk into the earth up to the rim of the pot. Early in September bring it in and put it into a sunny window. We know of several gardeners who have kept their Poinsettias from year to year in this way. But remember the 70 degrees.

New shoots can be started from the cuttings in May. Cut them into pieces about six inches long and stand them in warm water for half an hour to seal the lower ends. Stick them about two inches deep into damp sand, firming it about the cutting. The trick is to keep the rootings moist and warm. Some people cover them with an inverted glass or root them in a Wardian case. Seventy degrees is what they require also, and humid. Baby plants can be potted and sunk into the garden border for the summer, as is the big plant. Rootings have also been made in water, instead of sand. If you have more confidence in your success with this method, it is fun to try.

* * *

If someone has given you a gay little Christmas or Jerusalem cherry as a holiday greeting, your chief effort will be to keep it cool in a warm house. Fifty degrees is its favorite temperature, so put it near the glass in a bright window. It also likes plenty of water, but will drop its decorative balls if it has to stand in water. We have raised baby plants from the cherries themselves—and they are pretty.

It is also an easy matter to keep the Jerusalem cherry over a season. About February or March, when the cherry begins to drop its leaves, cut each branch back to two eyes or buds, and put the plant in a cool place to rest. For six weeks or so, until it is safe to put the plant into the garden for the summer (sunk to the rim of the pot in a shady place), water just enough to keep the soil almost dry but not actually, and spray the branches with cool water rather often. This last encourages new shoots. In the summer feed and water the plant in the garden, and by autumn you should have a delightfully renewed plant to bring into the house. Small plants can be raised from cuttings, in damp sand; but the seeds sprout so easily this seems to us the better way to start baby plants. Our next gardening column will be on the care of the cyclamen, also a Christmas favorite. M. J. T.

A Friday Column

'What's in a Dress'—A Film Available to Women's Clubs

The woman shopper buying her street frock and evening gown little guesses the history and drama behind them. The main features of the whole story are set forth in a new movie entitled, "What's in a Dress," recently released by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The film deals with old problems in the dress industry and new ways of meeting them. Dame Fashion's ever-changing styles and her influence on the lives of the thousands of women who make dresses in factories are graphically portrayed.

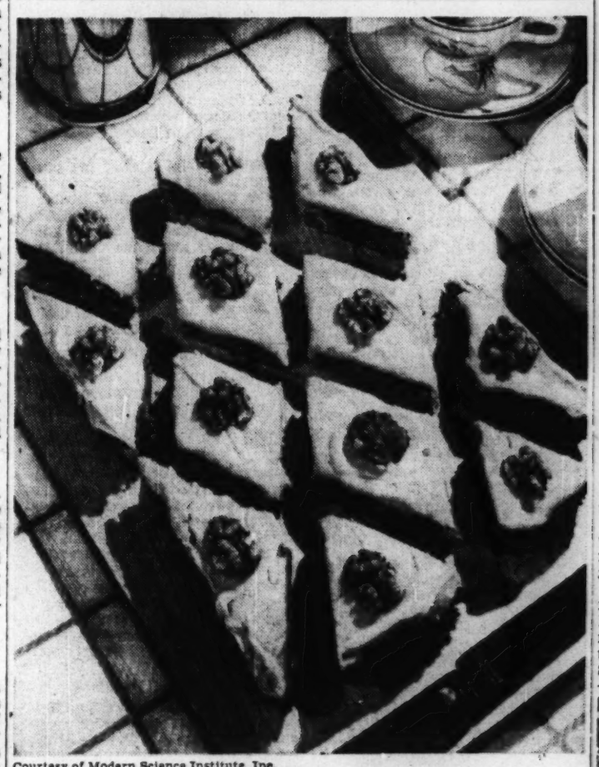
As effective measures, legislative action and co-operative efforts of employers and employees are represented as responsible for the better wages and the short-hour schedule—the seven-hour day and five-day week—now in force in most of the plants manufacturing women's street and evening dresses.

In contrast to such progress are the sweatshop practices featured in the film as still prevailing in some places. A tenement scene illustrates how factory work is sent into the home to be done by the family—a system still used in some industries and detrimental to the welfare of both home workers and factory workers, and also to the interests of the taxpayers upon whom falls the burden of underpaid workers.

The role of the Women's Bureau in studying conditions and formulating standards is also pictured in its new movie. This is a silent film available in both 16mm. and 35mm. width, and lent to any individual or agency willing to pay the nominal transportation charges. Requests should be sent to the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Re-enter the Watch Fob

In England a number of men have been seen wearing handsome old watch fobs with formal clothes, and the tie pin with practically all costumes is definitely established. Colored studs and cuff buttons add a smart note to dinner jackets, and there is a trend toward gold accessories for very formal wear.



Courtesy of Modern Science Institute, Inc.

Sour Cream Spice Cake—Do Have a Piece

The following recipe for sour cream spice cake makes a treat even more delicious than it looks. While it looks and tastes extravagant, the recipe calls for only one egg and no shortening is used except the sour cream. A minimum of time is needed in the preparation, as it requires no creaming of shortening, but can be combined in two quick mixing processes. Sour cream has the very good quality of keeping baked goods moist and you will find this cake keeps unusually well, even to the last crumb.

Today you need not depend upon the cream at home to sour, because you can obtain cultured or soured cream of the highest quality from your dairy or grocer, and when purchased this way, you are always certain of a standard product.

Combine and sift together once
1½ cups all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Combine
1 cup brown sugar and
1 cup sour cream (thick). Blend and add
1 egg, slightly beaten. To this mixture add the dry ingredients,
½ cup chopped nuts
½ cup raisins. Stir only until well blended. Bake at 350° F. for about 45 minutes. This recipe will fill one 8x8x2-inch cake pan.

Mocha frosting is especially good on this cake, as it blends perfectly with the spices used.

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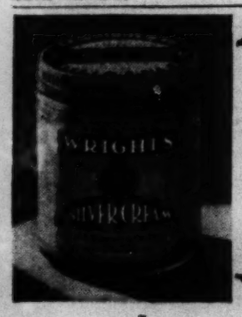
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
12:00 Organ recital	News; Noonday Revue:	Walter Kidder; organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	soloists; orchestra	violin soloist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 George Hall's Orch.	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program.	Soloist; weather
12:45 John Sturges, songs	Home Hour: 4-H	Buffalo program	Italian music program.	Studio program
1:00 Buffalo Presents	Clubs program; U. S.	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Buffalo Presents	Army Band	Marimba melodies	"Dance Time"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Salute to WAPI	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Organ recital	Perley Stevens's Orch.
1:45 Salute to WAPI	Metropolitan Opera:	Vocal trio; piano	Organ recital	Short Story Editor
2:00 Auburn - Michigan	"Don Giovanni"	Sugar Bowl football	Concert orchestra	Minstrel Show
2:15 football game	Metropolitan Opera:	game: Louisiana State-	Vocal trio; pianist	Minstrel Show
2:30 Auburn - Michigan	"Don Giovanni"	Santa Clara	Sport matinee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
2:45 football game	Metropolitan Opera:	Sugar Bowl football	Baseball school	Stephen Charles' Orch.
3:00 Auburn - Michigan	"Don Giovanni"	game: Louisiana State-	B. B. C. Music Hall:	Organ recital
3:15 football game	Metropolitan Opera:	Santa Clara	London variety	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Auburn - Michigan	"Don Giovanni"	Sugar Bowl football	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 football game	Metropolitan Opera:	game: Louisiana State-	East-West All-Star foot-	Sport reports
4:00 Auburn - Michigan	"Don Giovanni"	Santa Clara	ball game	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 football game	Metropolitan Opera:	Sugar Bowl game	East-West All-Star foot-	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 Auburn-Michigan	"Don Giovanni"	Sugar Bowl game	ball game	Sport reports
4:45 Colorado-Rice game	Rose Bowl football	Top Hatters: orchestra.	East-West All-Star foot-	Sport reports
5:00 Colorado-Rice game	game: California-Ala-	Top Hatters: orchestra.	ball game	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Dictators: orch.	bama	Liars' Club program.	East-West All-Star foot-	Sport reports
5:30 Dictators: orch.	Rose Bowl football	Lang Thompson and his	ball game	Sport reports
5:45 Four Clubmen	game: California-Ala-	orchestra	East-West All-Star foot-	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	bama	News Service	ball game	Studio program
6:15 Los Angeles Phil-	Rose Bowl football	"El Chico" Revue	East-West All-Star foot-	Italian Radio Review
6:30 harmonic Orches-	game: California-Ala-	"Musical Roundup"	ball game	Sport reports
6:45 tra concert	bama	Studio speakers	East-West football game	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	California - Stanford	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Football; news	garten: comedy	Sport reports	Evening serenade
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Jungle Jim": sketch
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Jean Sablon, songs	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Your Unseen Friend	Harry Lewis's Orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; solo-	Pat Barnes and his	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:15 Your Unseen Friend	Harry Lewis's Orchestra	ists; orchestra	Barnstormers: variety	"Melody Ensemble"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"Master Singers"	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	Olga Baclanova's Conti-	Popular vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	Nola Day: orchestra	ry; soloist; orchestra	nental Revue	Popular vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra	Talk from London	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery"; dra-	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	matic sketch	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; male	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Benny's Troubadours
10:30 trio; guest soloist.	Orchestra, Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	Chicago Symphony Orch.	James Negra's Orch.
10:45 "Dance Time"	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Dance music
11:00 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Popular vocalist
11:15 "Dance Time"	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	M. Morrill's Orchestra
11:30 Benny Goodman &	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:45 his orch.; chimes	NBC dance music	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
12:00 Gems of Melody	Southernaires: quartet	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	Southernaires: quartet	prano; organist	Piano duo	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	"Martha and Hal"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45 and organ	Orchestra; chorus	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00 Musical Moments	Radio City Symphony	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Musical Moments	Orchestra; chorus	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Talk from London	NBC Spelling Bee	Tuskegee Institute Choir	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	NBC Spelling Bee	recital	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Boris Morros'	Magic Key: Kirsten	"Musical Roundup"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 string orchestra	and Karen Flagstad;	Travel talk	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Dramatic sketch	talk; symphony orches-	Soloists; orchestra	New Poetry Hour, A. M.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	tra	Soloists; orchestra	Sullivan, director	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	"On Broadway": dra-	"Radio Newsreel": news	"The First Offender":	Bim Burns's Orchestra
3:15 monic - Symphony	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Bim Burns's Orchestra
3:30 Orchestra, John	Frank Simon's Band	"Sunday Drivers": va-	"Musical Gondolier"	"Parade of Song"
3:45 Barbirolli, conduc-	Frank Simon's Band	riety program	Fashions in Rhythm	Irish Minstrels
4:00 tor; Mischa El-	National Vespers	"The Shadow": mystery	Recorded musicale	Ruth Hansen's studio
4:15 man, violinist;	National Vespers	dramatic sketch	Recorded musicale	party: variety
4:30 Deems Taylor,	Hawaiian music	The Lutheran Hour	Recorded musicale	Studio speaker
4:45 commentator	"Dog Heroes": sketch	The Lutheran Hour	Recorded musicale	Studio speaker
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 ning Pollock	dition: soloists; orch.	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; organ	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.; soloists	Bavarian Orchestra	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	Popular variety	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel: guest so-	Jack Barry, songs
6:15 mie Grier's Orch.	Popular variety	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	loists; orchestra	News commentator
6:30 Shaw and Lee; vo-	"Master Singers"	News Service	"Curtain Calls"	Dramatic program
6:45 cal groups; orch.	News commentator	Popular variety	"Curtain Calls"	Dramatic program
7:00 Nadine Conner;	Popular classics	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15 Wilbur Evans; or.	Popular classics	Baker; orchestra	"Moonlight Sonata"	Violin ensemble
7:30 Phil Baker; com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fireside Recital: vocal	Bill Carlson's Orchestra	Roving Reporter
7:45 edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	Neighbor interview	Bill Carlson's Orchestra	Gospel songs
8:00 "People's Choice":	Detective Series: dra-	Don Ameche; Stroud	"Epic of America": his-	"Dance Melodies"
8:15 radio digest	matic sketch	Twins; Edgar Bergen;	torical drama	Soprano recital
8:30 Harry Conn, com-	Ernest Gill's Orchestra.	Nelson Eddy; Dorothy	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Organ recital
8:45 edy; orchestra	Ernest Gill's Orchestra.	Lamour; Margo; orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Movie Stardust
9:00 Ezio Pinza, basso;	Tyrone Power: Andrea	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"1937 in Review": news	"Five Star Final"
9:15 symphony orches-	Leeds, in sketch	Round: soloists; orch.	dramatizations	"Five Star Final"
9:30 tra, Eugene Or-	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	"News Testers"	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 mandy, conductor	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Brennan's Orchestra	Request Serenade
10:00 Foundation: drama	Marek Weber's Orch.	"Rising Musical Stars":	Will Osborne's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:15 and orchestra	Marek Weber's Orch.	soloists; orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; solo-	Haven McQuarrie's dra-	Old Fashioned Revival	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines": comment	ists; orchestra	matic program	Old Fashioned Revival	Good Will Hour

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Musical programs	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Barry Wood; orch.	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Henry Weber's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 J. Freeman's Orch.	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	"Dance Time"	Message to motorists
7:45 Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 "Buddy Clark En-	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Christian Science lec-
8:15 tertains"; orch.	Liedersingers; chorus	Noble's Orch.; solos	Jack Arthur, songs	ture by Gavin W.
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Grand Hotel"; dra-	Richard Crooks; Vera	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Allan, C. S. B., of To-
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	Brodsky; quartet; or.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	ronto, Ontario
9:00 Theater: "Alice	Philadelphia Orchestra.	"Fibber McGee and	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.	Organ and piano
9:15 Adams"; Claudette	Fritz Reiner, conduc-	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:30 Colbert; Fred Mac-	tor; Lauritz Melchior,	Phil Spitalny and His	Vic Erwin's Musical	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 Murray	tenor	Girls; soloist	Cartoons: soloists	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady: soloists;	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; chorus	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 'Brave New World':	National Forum: talk	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:45 dramatic sketch	National Forum: talk	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Pageant of Melody:	Amateur Hour
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Henry Weber's Orches-	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	tra; soloist	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Tuesday's Features

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; reports; Homesteaders' Orch.

1:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra.

3:00 WAAB, New England Conservatory presents cello and piano recital.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Guild: chamber recital.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Pop Concert: Margaret Daum; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), William Primrose, violinist.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Helen Menken in "Second Husband."

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "Big Town."

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Martha Raye; orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Wayne King and his orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Pearce and his Gang: variety program.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Horace Heidt and his Brigadiers.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jack Oakie's College: Stuart Erwin; soloist; orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hollywood Mardi Gras: Lanny Ross; Charles Butterworth; vocal soloists; guests; orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Gen Hugh Johnson.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Swing School: Benny Goodman's Orch.

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Development of Music"; lecture by Dean Becker with organ.

12:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 3

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

Sole Owner of Its Name

Although the name does not seem peculiar, Searsport, Maine, claims it is the only town of that name in the world.

Straus to Ask States To Pass Housing Acts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, said yesterday he would ask 18 states to enact slum housing legislation either in special or regular legislative sessions.

Mr. Straus said his appeal was prompted by pressure from congressional and other sources to speed up operations of the authority. In the 30 states where housing legislation is already on the books, Mr. Straus said, only 14 cities have made cash appropriations of any kind for their portion of housing costs.

Maryland Autos Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—More automobiles are in use in Maryland this year than ever before in the state's history, according to Walter R. Rudy, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Based on the number of license tags issued thus far, Mr. Rudy holds that more than 400,000 automobiles will have been licensed to operate by the end of the year. During 1936, a total of 389,000 tags were issued. Last year established a record.

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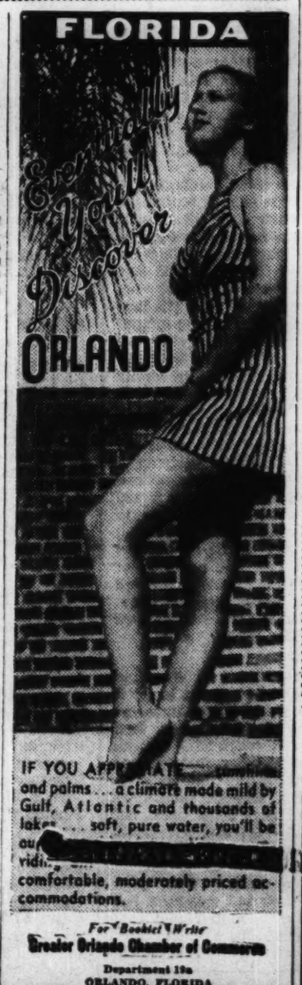

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The Home Forum

Some Things Don't Change

THE sun had set behind the sleek, rounded Cotswolds, the first lamps were being lighted on the village street, but the old saddler still worked on at his open window. He was mending a brown, weathered saddle with patient, minute stitches; and we expected every minute, as we watched him, that he would sew his massive white beard into the good English leather.

He nodded to us, peering over his steel-rimmed spectacles, and went on sewing, for the light would soon be gone. The crooked village street with its shops taken straight out of Mother Goose, the old bearded man sewing at his window, the Avon not far away, murmuring in the twilight, made the whole scene so like a fairy story that we hesitated to speak, lest we break the spell. But at last Lucy, who is brave, suggested to the saddler that it was a nice evening.

* * *

STILL SEWING HIS fine stitches, he replied that it was a good evening indeed, and the sunset promised a good morrow. The spell seemed unbroken and Lucy was emboldened to ask the saddler what he was doing.

"This here," said he, as if we had never seen anything of the sort before, "is a saddle. For ridin'. Pigskin it is, the best. I'm mendin' it, ma'am. It must be done afore mornin', because Miss Alice—the Corsten gel, you know, at the Hall—she'll be ridin' over to Burford in the mornin'."

Lucy said she didn't suppose there was much work for saddlers now-a-days, what with highways full of automobiles and young people tearing through the countryside on motor cycles.

The old man stopped sewing, laid the saddle on his bench and pulled his spectacles further down his nose. "There'll always be plenty of work for saddlers," said he, weighing each word. "Cars, motor cycles,—they come and go, ma'am. Such things come and go. But horses—well, some things don't change, ma'am, they keep on always."

* * *

HE ADJUSTED HIS spectacles and went on sewing, there in the twilight, with rapid minute stitches. We wandered on down the crooked street. Yes, some things don't change. They keep on, always. This Cotswold country was one of them, this hill country where the towns seem to cling to the warm deep folds of the hills, like children to their mothers' skirts,—old towns, built solidly of the rich golden country stone, with streets and shops exactly like a child's picture book, and always a thin church spire, high above them, sharp against the sky.

The Avon flows through here, through meadows that Shakespeare knew, and the King's white swans possess all the ponds, and old men sit on ancient oak benches beside green commons in the evening. Down the main street of this little town ran the Avon, under arched bridges and, as we walked there in the twilight, we met a stout, beefy fellow, taken straight out of Henry V or Twelfth Night, who was singing some song that was first sung in Sherwood Forest. No one interrupted the singer in his battered felt hat, his disreputable old raincoat, his shoes which were bursting apart. On down the grassy footpath he trudged, still singing at the top of his voice, until the words came faintly on the evening air—"An' my love will find me there, lads, on the banks of the Tweed."

Some things don't change. They keep on always. In the twilight of that English evening, the air was heavy with the perfume of violets and fresh-plowed earth, and there was a hush, a kind of pause, a restfulness and content after the day's work which our New World, our hurrying, frenzied world of progress and invention can never know.

Old women stood in the doorways of their cottages—stout, pink-faced women, bred in this Cotswold country, older women with white hair and wrinkled eyes that Rembrandt could have painted, and they looked out contentedly at their neighbors passing on the cobbled street. From these same doorways women have been looking out, after the day's work, for centuries, exchanging the same nods with their neighbors, the same village gossip. The High Street is their world, all they have ever known, and it is all they ask of life.

Beside the river we came to the ancient church, built in Norman times, and here was that perfect thing, the evening peace of England that Goldsmith knew in his Deserted Village and Gray in his Elegy and Wordsworth in his Ode—a kind of tangible quality in the air that you could feel and almost grasp in your hand, compounded, perhaps, of violets' perfume rising from the damp grass, of the contented purr of the river around the roots of gnarled willows, of the wistful night song of English robins, the cries of children on a distant hillside, the faint wholesome stone smell of the old church.

* * *

WE WALKED BACK up the street, where the little shops were dimly lighted now, and found the saddler still at work. He could just see to stitch in the failing light and Miss Corsten's saddle was almost finished. We watched him until he laid it down and put away his needle and thread. He smiled at us, like a man who has done a good day's work and is satisfied.

"Yes, ma'am," he said to Lucy, "there'll always be horses, you know. Can't do without horses."

We bade him good-night and walked up the narrow street between the old cottages of golden Cotswold stone, where the women still stood in the doorways, talking about their village, their little world. Some things, the saddler had said, don't change. They keep on, always.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Books for Sale

A large heap of stiff brown volumes lay on the table before me, Oxford Classical Texts of Homer, Cicero, Demosthenes, Horace. It was my last morning at Oxford. I had said good-by to the dons, to my fellow-undergraduates, to the College servants and to friends in the town. My train left in two hours, but I had one more interview—with a representative of one of the big bookshops which were always ready to buy up a library of scholarship that was no longer wanted.

Many of my books, the annotated editions, dictionaries, and classical handbooks of one sort and another, I had disposed of two days earlier without a qualm; they were the mere paraphernalia of learning. But these Oxford Classical Texts were different, more like individuals, almost the old Greeks and Romans themselves. I knew they must go; for my new work would not allow me to keep up the active study of the classics, and I could not bear to think of storing these books. I preferred to think of them being bought and read and sold and bought again.

I took up the Homer and my thoughts ran back eight years. I was fifteen and had just started specialising in the classics; as I left school for the Easter holidays, my form-master suggested I should begin looking into the Odyssey. That holiday was a full one, a fine April spent in a village on Toulon harbor; tennis, boating and visits to the French ships occupied most of the time, but nevertheless I managed to spare a few precious hours for Homer. When I returned to school, I was able to report that, with the help of a pocket-dictionary, I had struggled through some half-dozen pages.

* * *

FIVE YEARS PASSED and I was again reading Homer by Mediterranean shores, this time in a house above the ancient Genoese stronghold of Calvi in Corsica. I was now an undergraduate, mastering many pages of Greek in the hour and, instead of my pocket-dictionary, I had a huge lexicon that would have filled a rucksack. Through long months in high summer I rose at six o'clock and, after a quick breakfast, mounted to the clean bareness of a large attic, where under the sloping roofbeams I had a table and a chair and not least a window with a small stone balcony looking out over great bastions of four-hundred-year-old masonry, while far below the sea lapped soft and blue against the broken rocks. This was my study. Three hours later I would hear the first stirring of the sea-breeze which was to temper the sun's heat throughout the day; sharp at noon I would close my books and, with my lunch under my arm, join friends and family for a plunge off such rocks and into such a sea as Odysseus must often have gazed upon.

My Homer had known other scenes, too; for example, a rash day when I had taken it out on the Cherwell with the intent of studying in a canoe. Coming down the roller-weir we had capsized, not altogether unwillingly, for it was a hot day; and once more Odysseus had to save himself from shipwreck. And there had been hours of more sober study, in paneled rooms over old quadrangles late at night or even in the small hours of the morning, Oxford and London days of rain and mist and snow. So perhaps it was natural that I hesitated as I held the book and waited for my visitor.

* * *

IT WAS A quiet moment, but I do not think that there was any sadness or regret in it; if there were, I know now that it was unnecessary. Since then that book has probably seen several successive owners through their schools. Perhaps it has been rebound, perhaps it has taken its honorable discharge; but its contents are still with me. Passages and lines that I once learnt by heart come back, not as faded memories but vital and evergreen, vividly expressing the quality and feeling of the present hour. Sometimes in a friend's house I take down a volume from high shelves, dust it, and look out passages less easily remembered. It is a book I sold that morning. Homer has remained.

P. J. H. H.

For the New Year

THESE simple elemental things
Are all the heart desires:
Safe home and love's remembered springs,
The kindly greeting friendship brings,
The golden flame that beauty wings,
The spirit's soaring spires—
These simple elemental things
Are all the heart desires.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portrait of Françoise de Longwy: A Miniature by Corneille de Lyons
(c. 1500-c. 1575)

IN A cursory visit to the Boston Museum, one might miss this French portrait, as it is small, one among several miniatures on display in a case. To appreciate its delicate workmanship, one must get very close to it, for Corneille de Lyons painted with such a light touch that the strokes of the brush seem transparent. There is a tenuous, porcelain-like beauty in this manner of painting which made it a particularly well-adapted medium for expressing refinement and elegance.

Pupil of Jean Clouet, French master of portraiture, Corneille de Lyons attained eminence for these diminutive portraits which combine the qualities of French and Flemish painting. It was an era of portraiture, and Corneille de Lyons achieved a reputation at the French Court for his talents: he was official painter to Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX. Although artistically this period was limited in its achievement, the painter had the advantage of an intelligent patronage.

The portrait of Françoise de Longwy was painted about 1541. The design of head and shoulders is well-defined, the contours sensitively indicated. The jewels are meticulously painted with a precision which was common, especially among northern painters of this era. The gown of the lady is beautiful old rose, while her face is exotically pale and her eyes delicate blue green. Her smoothly arranged hair is adorned with a pearl-ornamented band. The frame with marble columns and inserts carries out harmoniously the sumptuous feeling of the portrait.

The Centre of the Herd

I ONCE approached a little dell into which flowed a small stream. The ground was boggy and covered with lush vegetation, so that the waters spread far and wide, forming a small marsh. As I slid noiselessly along following the tracks of a small squirrel, a murmuring and rumbling came to my ears, dim and faint at first, a mere ghost of a sound. Gradually it gained in volume until, when I stood in the marsh, it seemed to be all around me. I moved forward slowly, as I had learnt I must do to gain a glimpse of the animals that were causing all this "talk."

Abruptly I came upon them, a veritable herd of the weirdest animals I have ever seen. Rich orange in colour, with monstrous heads, they formed a vivid contrast to the sombre greens of the water weeds. It seemed, in fact, as if they were more than half head, since their short legs were sunk deep in the morass that they were busily creating in the soft earth. On their heads they bore tall crests of spotless white which passed backward into a long white mane falling this way or that over their shoulders. Their ears were long and pointed, terminated by a long white plume, which they constantly flicked and twitched as they ploughed up the ground in long, even furrows. All the while they grunted and grumbled contentedly.

A herd of river hogs (Potamochoerus porcus) is an unusual sight. They seem as contented and lazy as ordinary farmyard pigs, yet their vivid coloration and grotesque form make one pause to consider whether one's sight is playing a trick. In the wilds they don't look like pigs at all. They are, in fact, unlike any other animal with their big heads, long, tapering, plumed ears and tall narrow bodies.

Having drifted right in among them and been scrutinized by a large, dangerous-looking hog and apparently found quite welcome, I allowed myself to move gently forward. I had read of people in East Africa approaching to within a few feet of perfectly wild lions at the midday siesta—in fact, my own father was one of the first to show that this was possible provided one moved slowly enough—but I never suspected that these tactics were applicable to such sly and arrogant animals as the red river hog of the forests. Nevertheless, I soon found myself right in the centre of the herd, noticed but unfeared by them. Perhaps the fact that I carried nothing smelling strange, like a gun or camera or other oily metal instrument, reassured them. Gently they moved around me, as we were all drifting in the same direction; sometimes four would be in view at once, sometimes all would vanish amid the foliage so that I knew of their presence only by their ceaseless, moaning grunts.

For ages, it seemed, this unique contact went on undisturbed, during which time I was favoured with the priceless opportunity of watching these rare and obscure animals carrying on their everyday existence in perfect harmony with their surroundings. . . .

Then my attention was drawn to one of the loveliest sights I have ever seen. As the herd moved past me with increasing speed, out trotted some individuals I had not seen before. Among them was a swarm of tiny piglets, each immaculately striped with gold on its little, otherwise unmarked body. They trotted along in line uttering high-pitched grunts and herded from behind by an agitated mother who kept prodding their delicate little hind legs. . . . The whole scene was so perfect that I stood spellbound at the sight of it.—From "Animal Treasure," by IVAN T. SANDERSON. (New York: Viking.)

As Sibelius Composes

OBVIOUSLY, the outstanding trait of Sibelius' music is its intense nationalism. His works—both such obviously national expressions as *Finlandia*, *Kalevala* or *Karelia*, and the more absolute creations as the symphonies—stem from autochthonous sources. One would be at a loss to enumerate those technical features in Sibelius' musical writing which are essentially Finnish. Sibelius never borrows directly from folk material, nor even closely apes melodic and rhythmic patterns of his country's folk songs. And yet his works assume an unmistakable Scandinavian physiognomy. They have the gray, melancholy landscape of a Scandinavian countryside; they are drenched with the brooding elegiac tenderness and cold beauty of a Norse saga. Sibelius' melody has the broad expanse of the North country; like the North country, his melody is only gently touched by a soft sun. His harmonic colors are subdued by Northern restraint. At moments his music possesses the strength and heroism of the Scandinavian heroes of the sagas; at other moments a quiet introspection. Sibelius' music comes not only from a Finnish heart, but from the heart of Finland as well.

Except for its nationalism, the music of Sibelius is not easy to characterize. It falls into too many conflicting categories. It is guided by a strong classicism, and yet who can deny its frequent warm flush of romanticism? It is, at different times, strongly personal and individual, as in the later symphonies, and effetely characterless as in his march from the *Karelia Suite*. It sounds the vibrant note of tragedy, as in the plangent *Andante* of the *Second Symphony* or the restrained lament of the *Largo* of the *Fourth Symphony*. Yet the tread of futility and pessimism does not stride through the pages of Sibelius' music as it does, for example, in the later symphonies of Tchaikovsky. While Sibelius' works are suffused with a soft melancholy as gray and bleak as a winter sky in Scandinavia, his music at times bursts into a soft ripple of laughter, like the chuckle of a bright-faced child.—From "Twentieth Century Composers," by DAVID EWEN. (New York: Crowell.)

How to Be Calm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW we admire calmness in others! And most of us, at some time, have desired that we might achieve that tranquillity of thought which cannot be disturbed by mortal happenings.

Paul, despite tempestuous experiences, was able to say (Acts 20:24), "None of these things move me." His gaze was fixed upon what he spoke of as "the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 3:14), and untoward experiences did not cause him to lose sight of this goal.

The great Master proved that tranquillity is characteristic of the real man. On one occasion he was asleep in a small boat when a storm arose. He continued quietly sleeping until he was awakened by his disciples, who were filled with fear. He then arose and rebuked the wind and the waves "and there was a great calm" (Mark 4:39).

Again, in the garden of Gethsemane, when the "band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees" came with weapons to take him prisoner, he walked out to meet them and quietly said, "Whom seek ye?" When they answered him, "Jesus of Nazareth," he said, "I am he." So great was his spiritual power that the men, we read, "went backward, and fell to the ground" (John 18:3, 4, 5, 6).

The Bible tells us that God made all that was made and pronounced it good. Evil, then, is only an illusion of the material senses. God is Spirit; and since effect must be like cause, the real universe is spiritual and good. To Christ Jesus good was the only reality under all circumstances. Thus, we manifest true calmness in the proportion that we understand God, and know the unreality of evil.

The one who takes his stand upon the premise that all is in reality good because God made all that was made, rises above fear, excitement, impatience, and other conditions of thought which are the opposite of tranquillity. The realization that all reality is spiritual and good, not only keeps us from being disturbed by any discordant situation, but brings the law of God to bear upon the situation and restores harmony. Because Christ Jesus understood that all reality is harmonious, he was not afraid of the tempest, and his realization of this truth stilled the storm.

To realize that God, good, is infinite, ever present, the Principle of all that really exists, is the only way to overcome war and establish the reign of peace on earth. Denying any reality to these conditions, and realizing that all reality is governed by God, divine Love, we are doing much to help the general good. Since war and other inharmonious conditions result from wrong thinking, right thoughts alone destroy these discords.

Many have been able to rise above fear and excitement through realizing the truth contained in the ninety-first Psalm. In a time of epidemic, depression, or some other phase of error, reliance on the promise (Psalms 91:7), "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee," has brought to those who trusted understandingly in God, fearlessness and confidence in the operation of good.

Through the study and demonstration of Christian Science, one gains the positive assurance that God is Love, and that Love is the only power. Such a one, in time of trouble, can experience the calm so beautifully depicted by Mrs. Eddy in a letter to a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, where she writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 152): "Founded upon the rock of Christ, when storm and tempest beat against this sure foundation, you, safely sheltered in the strong tower of hope, faith, and Love, are God's nestlings; and He will hide you in His feathers till the storm has passed. Into His haven of Soul there enters no element of earth to cast out angels, to silence the right intuition which guides you safely home."

A young man who had been studying Christian Science a short time lost his position. He talked with a Christian Science practitioner about the situation, and as they talked he became calm and unafraid. The truth that man is forever employed in manifesting right activity was realized, and soon he found a better position than his former one.

The knowledge that the real universe is spiritual, and that everything in it moves in accord with God's perfect plan, brings God's law of perpetual harmony to bear upon our affairs, and enables us to face life calmly and fearlessly. Thus do we find opportunities for service.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Comment être calme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOUS admirons tant le calme chez les autres! Et la plupart d'entre nous ont quelquefois désiré parvenir à la tranquillité d'esprit qu'aucun événement mortel ne peut troubler.

Malgré tous les orages qu'il avait essuyés, Paul pouvait dire (Actes 20:24): "Je ne me mets en peine de rien." Attachant ses regards sur ce qu'il appelait "le prix de la vocation céleste de Dieu en Jésus-Christ" (Philippiens 3:14), il faisait face à tous les revers sans jamais perdre de vue son but.

Le grand Maître prouva que la tranquillité mentale caractérise l'homme réel. Un certain soir, la barque dans laquelle il dormait fut assaillie par la tempête. Le sommeil du Maître n'en fut pas troublé, mais ses disciples eurent une grande crainte et le réveillèrent. Alors, s'étant levé, il imposa silence au vent et aux vagues; "et il se fit un grand calme" (Marc 4:39).

Plus tard, au jardin de Gethsémané, quand "la cohorte et les agents envoyés par les chefs des prêtres et les pharisiens" vinrent avec des armes pour arrêter le Maître, il s'avança à leur rencontre et leur demanda calmement: "Qui cherchez-vous?" Lorsqu'ils lui répondirent: "Jésus de Nazareth," il dit: "C'est moi." Son pouvoir spirituel était si grand que, selon les Écritures, ces hommes "reculèrent et tombèrent à terre" (Jean 18:3, 4, 5, 6).

La Bible nous dit que Dieu créa toutes choses et les déclara bonnes. Le mal n'est donc qu'une illusion des sens matériels. Dieu est Esprit; or puisque l'effet doit ressembler à sa cause, l'univers réel est à la fois spirituel et bon. Pour le Christ Jésus, le bien était en toutes circonstances la seule réalité. Ainsi, nous manifestons le calme véritable dans la mesure où nous comprenons Dieu et où nous connaissons l'irréalité du mal.

En réalité, tout est bon, car Dieu a créé tout ce qui existe. Prenant ce fait pour base, le disciple peut s'élever plus haut que la crainte, l'excitation, l'impatience et les autres conditions mentales qui sont le contraire du calme. Si l'on se rend bien compte que la réalité est toujours spirituelle et bonne, on ne se trouble pas devant une situation pénible; alors la loi de Dieu agit sur la situation et rétablit l'harmonie. Jésus le Christ comprenait que toute réalité est harmonieuse; aussi n'eut-il pas peur de la tempête, et sa réalisation de la vérité calma l'ouragan.

Concevoir que Dieu, le bien, est toujours présent, infini, Principe de tout ce qui existe réellement, c'est le seul moyen de maîtriser la guerre et d'établir ici-bas le règne de la paix. En niant la réalité des conditions mauvaises; en comprenant que toute réalité est gouvernée par Dieu, par l'Amour divin—nous contribuons dans une grande mesure au bien général. Puisque la guerre et les autres conditions inharmonieuses sont dues au penser faux, ces troubles ne peuvent être détruits que par la pensée juste.

Maints disciples ont pu s'élever plus haut que la crainte et l'excitation lorsqu'ils ont saisi la vérité que contient le psaume quatre-vingt-onze. Lorsque sévissaient les épidémies, la crise ou quelque autre forme de l'erreur, ils se sont appuyés sur cette promesse (Psaume 91:7): "Quand il tomberait mille hommes à ton côté et dix mille à ta droite, tu ne serais pas atteint;" et comme ils se confiaient intelligemment en Dieu, ils ont trouvé le courage et la certitude que le bien est à l'œuvre.

Par l'étude et la démonstration de la Science Chrétienne, on acquiert cette assurance positive: Dieu est Amour, et l'Amour constitue l'unique pouvoir. Alors, même au sein des orages, le disciple peut ressentir le calme dont Mrs. Eddy donne cette belle description, dans une lettre adressée à une Église du Christ, Scientiste, filiale de L'Église Mère (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 152): "Fondés sur le roc du Christ, quand l'orage et la tempête assaillent ce fondement solide, vous êtes à l'abri dans la forteresse de l'espoir, de la foi, de l'Amour; vous êtes les oisillons que Dieu protège et qu'Il abritera sous Ses ailes jusqu'à ce que l'orage ait passé. Dans ce refuge de l'Ame n'entre aucun élément terrestre pour en chasser les anges, pour réduire au silence l'intuition juste qui vous guide sûrement vers la maison paternelle."

Un jeune homme qui depuis peu de temps étudiait la Science Chrétienne perdit sa place. Il s'en ouvrit à un praticien de la Science Chrétienne, et pendant cette conversation, le calme et le courage lui revinrent. Il put comprendre que l'homme a toujours un emploi, qui est la manifestation de l'activité juste; dès lors il ne tarda pas à trouver une place meilleure que la première.

Savoir que le véritable univers est spirituel, que tout ce qu'il embrasse fonctionne conformément au divin plan parfait, cela fait agir dans notre carrière la loi de l'harmonie perpétuelle, la loi de Dieu; cela nous permet aussi de faire face à la vie avec calme et sans crainte. Nous trouvons ainsi mainte occasion de servir.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

White Herons

BUT for their cries,
herons were lost this morning
beneath snowy skies.

—CHIYO-NI (1701-75)
Adapted by KENNETH PORTER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1937

Tobin to Tackle Finances at First; Year at City Hall

Boston's Mayor-Elect Is Disturbed Over City's Financial Problems

Brevity to Mark Inaugural Speech

By R. J. Sawyer, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's first days in office will be occupied in preparation of a financial program for the city, not for 1938 alone, but as near as it is possible, for his four years in office.

His inaugural speech at the induction ceremonies in Symphony Hall Monday morning will be chiefly devoted to a discussion of the city's present reputed unsound financial status. Incidentally, this speech is expected to set a record for brevity in inaugural addresses. Friends of the new Mayor have indicated it will last only about 20 minutes.

It is understood that the new Mayor is greatly disturbed by the financial problems now besetting Boston. Only last night at a farewell banquet of the present City Council, Councilor Edward M. Gallagher of Brighton, who is a member of a large financial house in the city, declared:

Boston's Credit

"Boston's credit standing is worse than any other city or town in the Commonwealth today. The crisis will come in March when $5,000,000 of debt becomes due. Borrowing must stop. I think we have reached the end of our rope."

The new Mayor has never expressed himself in such strong terms of the city's condition, but it is known that he does regard its financial status in as critical a light as Councilor Gallagher's summation.

It is considered an encouraging factor that the new Mayor is regarded with esteem and hope by some banking interests in the city. In the last four years Boston banks have kept as aloof from city entanglements as possible. Now there appears to be a change of attitude, certainly among some banking circles, talks with several authorities reveal. Such a reception, it is clear, is certainly one of assurance to the young man who is to be the second youngest Mayor in the city's history.

Fiscal Plans

A re-check of Mayor Tobin's campaign pledges, together with talks among individuals of responsible position, reveals that the new executive has several plans in mind for the city's fiscal resuscitation.

First of all, it is understood that Mr. Tobin already expects that Boston may bear a heavier tax rate next year. New additions to the hospital and fire department personnel, a new hospital building and the pay increases, new appointments and promotions of Mayor Mansfield revealed yesterday are partly responsible for this. In addition, heavier deficits in both the Sumner Tunnel and the Boston Elevated Railway are anticipated in 1938.

To alleviate some of the tax burden, the new Mayor is expected to borrow again for current expenditures, even though he would prefer to place the city on a pay-as-you-go basis his first year in office. There are those civic authorities in the city who assert that the new Mayor will do well if he can achieve pay-as-you-go by his last year at City Hall, 1941.

Accordingly, the incoming Mayor is expected to ask the Legislature for renewed authority to issue new short-term bonds. It is also expected that he will press for legislation requiring Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop to pay their share of the cost of Suffolk County. These county expenses have been paid entirely by Boston for many years.

Gasoline Tax

Another legislative demand may include distribution to Boston of its share of the state gasoline tax, a source of revenue amounting to $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 that has never been successfully tapped. That the new administration at City Hall does not command sufficient control in the Legislature to achieve this goal

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Year of 1937 Is Marked by Collapse of the Curley Political Hegemony

12 Months Show Some Progress

The Year at City Hall

In future chronicles of Boston political events, the year 1937 may be set apart as that period when the political hegemony of James M. Curley, which had dominated the city's public life for over 25 years, collapsed and gave indication of being an episode of the past. For Boston, the overthrow of Mr. Curley, seeking his fourth term as Mayor of Boston, and the election of the youngest candiadte in the field, Maurice J. Tobin, was indeed the singular event of 1937.

The year, the last of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's administration, was a critical one for the city's municipal government. The city's tax rate reached the record high of $38.70; the city's debt cost likewise climbed beyond reach, and it was the fifth consecutive year during which the city was obliged to borrow funds in addition to its tax levy to meet current expenses. But the challenge of such a legacy—a debt-laden city, beseiged by critical problems and enigmatical issues—was accepted without hesitation by an undaunted, youthful political group under the Tobin flagstaff. And the November election marked the passing of a company of elders long in public life.

Progress of P. R.

However, it was not a year without some progress. Perhaps the most important development in the matter of civic reform was the growth in prominence of Proportional Representaton. More than ever before this new system of municipal voting was brought to the public's attention. And although Boston's City Council was not included in a permissive P. R. bill for Massachusetts cities and towns passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, the publicity which P. R. received was regarded by proponents as of utmost value. Late in November the Mayor-elect indicated interest in P. R. as a weapon for civic reform in Boston.

Being an election year, 1937 was not suited to measurable gain toward solution of municipal difficulties. Almost from the first day of January it was a year of political scuffle.

In the winter months while most political activity outside City Hall remained underground, Mr. Mansfield pressed the City Council to support his plan to reorganize and consolidate the Public Works Department. Five times the Council rejected the Mayor's proposal.

Bickering at Climax

Misunderstanding between the Mayor and the Council was increased by a dispute over an appointment. Each believed that jurisdiction of the appointment was its own but finally the Council again won out, rejecting the Mayor's candidate. By April, the bickering between the Mayor and Council reached a climax.

In that month, the Council exercised its greatest power for the first time in over 20 years. It cut the Mayor's budget. About $620,000 was lopped from a budget of $36,300,000,

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Boston's Skyline a Story of Municipal Growth

By Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

View of Boston and Its Waterfront, Dec. 31, 1937

Many Hurley Delegates In New State Jobs

Boston Today

Jobs Insurance Officials Named

Seventeen of the 42 office superintendents just named by the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission were delegates to the 1936 Democratic pre-primary convention pledged to support Charles F. Hurley for Governor.

This fact, disclosed today, led observers at the State House to conclude that Governor Hurley is wielding considerable influence in the naming of temporary, non-civil service employees of the commission.

The office superintendents will direct the registration of applicants for payments under the unemployment insurance laws after the first of the year. Each will have charge of an office located in an armory or other public building in 41 cities and towns of Massachusetts.

Disclosure that many of them were active in politics as Hurley supporters came from examination of records at the State House. It followed recent attacks upon the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Three More Jobs For Mansfield Men

Further last-minute appointments of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield were disclosed at City Hall today. Three new jobs were created for a total of $6500.

One vacancy in the Health Department was filled and another in the city printing office. Total cost of new jobs and appointments will be $8150 a year.

There Were Wide Smiles in 1937 Over New England's Rare Exploits

New England was not without its smiles in 1937.

Besides "seceding" from the Union twice, Nantucket provided the nation with amusement when it staged the big hunt for the sea serpent last summer. Private launches joined in a thorough searching of North Atlantic waters. It was a lot of fun and Tony Sarg made a giant, rubber model of the "serpent" which was carried through New York streets to the great glee of thousands of children.

Then there was the intrepid newsreel man in Maine who tied himself to a cluster of balloons. The balloons ran away with him and he was rescued only after a 13-mile automobile chase when a marksman pierced the balloons with bullets.

When things got dull, there was always "Bossy" Gillis.

Ban on Dividends To Ex-Trustees Of Amoskeag Sought

Objection to the payment of dividends to two former trustees of the Amoskeag Company—holding company for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company—was made before Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal Court today by Lothrop Withington, representing a stockholder of the company.

Mr. Withington asserted that these trustees, Frederic C. Dumaine and Robert Windsor, received 20,000 shares of stock, free and clear, as a result of knowledge, which they could only have obtained as trustees, of the liquidation of the manufacturing company in 1927. Such stock, he said, should have been turned in to the trust rather than having been kept by them as individuals.

Mr. Dumaine's interests were represented in court by Charles P. Curtis, who declared Mr. Dumaine was not operating with the trust's property but with his own, and that the argument employed by Mr. Withington would make the Massachusetts trust investment a useless instrument.

Harriman Calls For U. S. Action In World Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31—"A union of peace-loving democracies may well discover means of doing justice to the 'have not' nations and at the same time preserve world peace," Harry I. Harriman, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declared here last night in an address in which he urged a complete economic boycott of Japan to compel her "to cease her attempted conquest of China."

Speaking at the general court of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at the Agawam Hunt, he warned that "such a conquest means that the trade of 450,000,000 Chinese people will be dominated and controlled by Japan."

"The bully is always a bully until his bluff is called," said Mr. Harriman as he declared that the day has come when the United States must definitely abandon its isolationist policies in world affairs and must, instead adopt a "middle ground course" neither joining the League of Nations nor "attempting to live in splendid isolation."

"Japan is peculiarly open to economic pressure," he stated. "Japan's chief export is raw silk, and of this product the United States purchases 85 per cent and England most of the remainder. It is from credit thus obtained that Japan has funds with which to purchase goods which she needs to carry on the war.

"Japan produces within her own limits little oil, little cotton, no iron and no rubber. These are all essentials of war. During the 18 months prior to June, 1936, she purchased 75 per cent of her oil from us and the balance from the Dutch East Indies. In the same period she purchased from us one half of her importation of iron ore and scrap iron and 60 per cent of her imports of raw cotton."

Skiers March Northward To Welcome 1938

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By car, snow train and even by airplane the great march has begun on the North country by the clan that would ski the New Year in.

Tomorrow the uplands will ring with the laughter of a jolly red-cheeked throng and from then on through the week end skiers and their kin will frolic outdoors under practically ideal conditions for winter sports. The newer cry of "Track!" cutting the frosty air on mountain trails will be 1938's replacement for the silvery note of sleighbells of father's winter sports day.

In hundreds of communities throughout the six northeastern states, hotels and private homes which receive guests have been given a final "going-over" in anticipation of what is expected to be the greatest sports mass movement in recent years. Nearly 200 carefully designed ski trails have been completed in the network of 600 miles of speed sport; and these and 30 new winter sport communities stand ready to welcome the week-end fans.

Reservations at Premium

Accommodations are at a premium today, a survey of the area showed; in fact, half a dozen New Hampshire and Vermont hotels had "no more reservations accepted" signs out early in the week. This happy condition of a "white dollars" boom applies principally to accessible New England centers. Those engaging quarters in the Laurentians and other Canadian centers, in the Adirondacks and Poconos have had their reservations well in advance.

Innumerable slopes will be the destination of many in the novice class pushing off for the week end. Others will speed to their favorite

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

New England Sees Rising Prosperity Promised for 1938

Textile and Shoe Plants Expected to Hum Again Despite Temporary Setback; Business Scans Reciprocal Trade Pact Plan

Political Chiefs of Northern States Are Growing in National Prominence

Power Control, Wage and Hour Legislation, Anti-Gambling Drives and Civic Reforms on Agenda; Closer Unity Between Unions Forecast

Against the mellow background of a region that has maintained a wholesome rate of progress for more than 300 years, human affairs in New England advanced perceptibly in 1937.

There have been periods of rapid acceleration in New England; there have been times when there seemed to be a slipping back. The year closing today witnessed both phases.

The year started with the region's historic industries booming. It ends with those same industries running at about half capacity, but apparently on the verge of a decided upswing.

Despite this ebb and flow, New Englanders look back on years of gentle advance, secure in the belief that those Yankee qualities of honesty, frugality, enterprise and kindness will not fail them as they greet each New Year with expectancy.

Business Leaders See Recession at 'Corner', Prosperous 1938 Ahead

New England industry, which in 1937 experienced the two extremes of boom activity and sharply curtiled production, is confident of an upturn by spring.

With December reports indicating the new decline is leveling out and in some cases even has started upward again, business leaders today forecast that the "corner" would be turned by April, at the latest.

P. A. O'Connell, president of the Boston Retail Trade Board and a former president of the National Dry Goods Association, predicted the upturn would come more quickly if persons buy "what they need, rather than what they want."

He explained a woman might "want" a diamond necklace, an expensive automobile, a new coat, shoes, dress or other articles.

"Unless the person were wealthy," he said, "I'd classify the coat, shoes and dress as articles she needs, and buy them. Then she could take care of the 'wants' later."

"Retail stores are rapidly liquidating their stocks, purchased at high prices," he asserted, "and are getting into a position to buy at more attractive levels now in prospect. It seems entirely likely that by early in 1938, prices will have found a bottom at which retailers will feel assured in restocking."

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts, primarily interested in this State but also in touch with the rest of New England, envisioned "a wonderful future" because of the "diversified industries" of the region.

"This diversification," one official asserted, "means that workers are able to shift easily from one line of work to another and thus can find jobs much more readily than workers in other sections.

"By April, maybe earlier, the re-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

The WPA, using New England's shoe and textile industries as belweathers for relief, will be encouraged by the prospects for 1938: Editorial Page.

What's Ahead in 1938? 10 Major Developments In Prospect for Business

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What's ahead for New England in 1938?

This is the season for reviews of the past, but what of the future? If it is sometimes difficult to assess the relative values in the immediate year past and pick the 10 biggest stories from the short perspective of the last day of the year, it is even more hazardous to look ahead for 10 big news stories of the year to come. But if a glance at the past can give a hint of the future, here are some items that can make headlines in Yankee-land this coming twelvemonth.

1. Debate over the proposed Anglo-Aerican reciprocal trade agreement.
2. Reports of upturning production and employment in both textiles and shoes.
3. Emergence of United States Senator H. Styles Bridges and Gov. Francis P. Murphy, both of New Hampshire, and Gov George D. Aiken of Vermont into increased prominence in the National Republican Party.
4. New England attempts to block the Roosevelt Administration's move to gain control over rivers for power purposes.
5. New England opposition to the federal wage and hour bill, unless provision is made to eliminate southern wage advantage.
6. Increased impetus behind anti-gambling activities, resulting in definite moves toward repeal of legalized betting in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
7. Serious discussion, possibly radical changes, in the taxes of Massachusetts and Maine.
8. Growing realization in Boston that the duty of a citizen does not end at the voting booth, and that reforms result from year 'round effort rather than from electing a single reform candidate.
9. Improved relations, perhaps close co-operation, between New England units of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.
10. Increased efforts to wrest control of the Boston and Maine, Boston and Albany and New Haven lines from domination by out-of-state railroads.

Textiles and Shoes

One big story in 1938 is likely to concern the Anglo-American trade agreement. Unless the State Department suddenly should announce the proposed treaty would exempt both shoes and textiles, it can reasonably be predicted the fray in New England will be furious; for England's competition in this region's most tradition-steeped industries would have acute effect.

New Englanders were hardly supine to Cordell Hull's (Secretary of State) plea for a reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia. The menace of Bata shoes flooding the United States at $1.17½ a pair wholesale was too much for Yankee shoemakers to bear in silence. They shouted their protests. But when the time comes to compare the relative size of the Czech affair and the English matter it is a good guess the shouting of the shoemakers will sound rather pianissimo when contrasted with the plaints of the textile men. . . . Again unless the State Department takes steps to quiet the complaints before they are voiced.

There was a hint in Parliament the other day that New England shoes, particularly for women, might find welcome in the British Isles. A courageous M. P. asserted British footwear for women lacks comfort and is hardly a joy to the eyes.

This may hearten some shoemakers, but if they look over the ground they will find that even in England Mr. Bata offers considerable competition. He has already established factories there.

Removal or paring of duties on the more expensive British shoes for men would not exactly be hailed with enthusiasm in New England; for sales of English shoes, even with

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Democrats Set in Power Under Year of Hurley Rule

The Year at the State House

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Judge-making proclivities of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, his failure to make greater budget economies, approval by the legislature of governmental reform proposals, and the attempt by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, to clean up Revere, proved signal events in the past Beacon Hill year.

Despite several interesting occurrences, 1937 was devoid of spectacular happenings so prevalent when James M. Curley held the gubernatorial office. Contrary to practice with former Governor Curley, the 1937 General Court docilely co-operated with Governor Hurley on every important issue.

During the year Governor Hurley made nearly 30 important judicial appointments, more than any previous chief executive. Several of the vacancies, including five Supreme Court or Superior Court positions, resulted from passage of a law allowing judges over 70 years of age to retire on a three-quarters salary pension.

While a majority of his judicial appointments were approved generally, the Governor's failure to effect large economies constituted a disappointment to those of his supporters who had expected him to reduce state government costs and thus carry out promises. For his first budget total led $72,609,743; or only $88,000 lower than former Governor Curley's record 1936 budget.

On the other hand, the Governor won praise from governmental reform advocates when he supported establishment of a special commission to study taxation and public expenditures, to develop a more equitable tax system and to devise ways and means of reducing costs of state, county and municipal government. This commission is now at work. Its findings are anxiously awaited.

Praise also was reaped by the Governor when he signed a bill allowing all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to hold a referendum on the establishment of the proportional representation system of electing city councilors and members of the school committee and the preferential voting system of electing Mayors. Boston is exempt

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Mercury Found Above Normal By 1.07 for 1937

Thermometer readings for the year averaged 51.3 degrees—1.7 degrees above normal, Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes announced today in his survey of the past 12 months.

Total precipitation (rain and snow) piled up to 43.67 inches to today, or 3.6 inches above normal.

The hottest day of the year was July 8, when the reading was 99. The coldest day was Feb. 2 last, with its reading of 10 degrees.

The "excess" heat for the year came in January, which was 9½ degrees above normal and February, which was 4.4 degrees above per day.

Boston's Shipping Year Marked by Labor's Rise

Log of Boston Port's Year

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Oh! the Ship is in the Harbor
And she's going to sail tomorrow,
Ranzo, Ranzo, Ray.

To rollicking sea chanties early New England's intrepid sons—the "iron men in wooden ships" who brought fame and fortune to colonial merchants—pushed by brawn and might the oak spokes of the capstan on those tall ships of long ago that depended solely on wind, canvas and skill to sail the seven seas.

Keeping time with the chanties, they hauled on the sheets as one man, to spread square sails to a favorable breeze or "spun the capstan" to weigh anchor. No other power was available in that era.

It's a far cry from those thrilling days before the mast to the stereotyped monotony of modern life at sea. For generations the men who go down to the sea in ships chewed "salt horse" and stood their watch with only a few hours off to snatch a wink of sleep. They were subject to call at any whim of the wind to put a reef or two in the broad acres of canvas or to hoist a tops'l in a fading breeze. To them, "time off" meant arrival in port, where all 24 hours of the day were just as much their own time as the 24 hours a day at sea were devoted to duty. Their big ambition seemed to be to cram as much recreation as possible into the few days they had in port.

Grapefruit for Breakfast

Today the situation is reversed, with "wooden men in iron ships" living as high as any worker ashore. The story is told of modern American seamen demanding a regular ration of fresh grapefruit with their morning meals, thereby causing amazement.

And that, perhaps, is the outstanding feature of 1937—the "industrialization" of seafarers that put labor at the helm with the eight-hour day, a substantial increase in wages from cabin boy to skipper, and shower baths, easy chairs and luxuries such as sailors of a previous generation never dreamed of aboard ship.

This was a year of strife and struggle, agreement and disagreement, sit-down strikes and delays to ships. Some coastwise lines even

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow tonight, probably continuing into Saturday; somewhat warmer, lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; moderate to fresh northerly, shifting to northwest and east winds, and increasing.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow or rain tonight and Saturday and slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine: Snow tonight and Saturday, rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Snow tonight and Saturday probably mixed with rain over south portions and somewhat warmer tonight and in extreme east portions Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Shifting winds becoming strong easterly. Snow tonight and Saturday mixed with rain over extreme south portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	17	Minneapolis	34	28
Bermuda	60	52	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	44	34	New York	34	34
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	30	30	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	50	48	St. Louis	36	30
Los Angeles	58	52	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	72	70	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 31.
B—Minimum, Dec. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:37 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Saturday, 10:50 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Saturday, 11:21 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 11:28 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 11:58 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Monday, 11:40 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles tonight at 4:30 p. m.
Light all vehicles Saturday at 4:31 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday at 4:32 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 7

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Right This Way," a musical romance, with Guy Robertson, Tamara, Joe E. Lewis, Blanche Ring, Leona Powers and Thelma White. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The Far-Off Hills," comedy by Lenor Robinson presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players, with Eileen Crowe, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Frolie Mulhern and Arthur Shields. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

University—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also, "The Barrier," with Leo Carrillo. 1:30, 4:55, 8:10. New Year's Eve Preview of "The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant, 11:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 12:05, 3:27, 5:46, 7:57, 10:10, 12:40 a. m. Also "The Spy Ring," with Jane Wyman and William Hall.

10:30 and 1:32.

Tremont—
"After the Thin Man," featuring William Powell and Myrna Loy. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:55 9:25. Also "Make a Wish," with Bobby Breen and Basil Rathbone. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 7:55. Special midnight show.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Prince and the Pauper," starring Errol Flynn. 1:50, 5:22, 9:05. Also, "The Clairvoyant," with Fay Wray and Claude Rains. 12:35, 4:06, 7:41. Special Midnight Show.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Thrill of a Lifetime," starring Dorothy Lamour, Judy Canova, Eleanore Whitney and the Yacht Club Boys. Fenway: 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:30. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also, "Night Club Scandal," with John Barrymore. Fenway: 12:50, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15. Paramount: Special Midnight Show: "Love and Kisses," with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon.

Exeter—
"Victoria the Great," starring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 1:50, 5:20, 8:55. Also, "Merry Go Round of 1938," with Bert Lahr and Alice Brady. 3:40, 7:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50, 12:05 a. m.

South Station—
March of Time, Lowell Thomas Travel, Rainbow Pass, newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Crashing Hollywood," featuring Lee Tracy and Lee Patrick. 11:01 a. m., 2:04, 4:49, 7:52, 10:37. Stage: Phil Regan in "Broadway Revels of 1938." Midnight Stage and Screen Show.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Awful Truth," featuring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Counsel for Crime" with Otto Kruger and Nana Bryant. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—

"Submarine D-1," starring Pat O'Brien and Doris Weston. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10 p. m. and 1:25 a. m. Tomorrow: 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. Modern: 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Tomorrow: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:90, 6:40, 9:40. "The Adventurous Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton McLane. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55 p. m. and 12:15 a. m. Tomorrow: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Modern: 8:50 a. m., 11:30, 2:25, 5:30, 8:10. Tomorrow: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Modern: Special New Year's Eve Midnight Show presenting preview of "True Confession," and "Love on Toast."

Hub—
"Swing It Professor," featuring Pinky Tomlin and Paula Stone. 9:30 a. m., 11:40, 2:05, 4:35, 7, 9:30, 12:05 a. m. Also "Paradise Isle," with Warren Hull. 10:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 5:40, 8:10, 10:35, 1:10 a. m.

Metropolitan—
"Wells Fargo," starring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. 11:19 a. m., 2:34, 5:49, 9:04. Stage: Little Jack Little and his orchestra. Special Midnight Show: "Love and Hisses," featuring Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon.

Uptown—
"Live, Love and Learn," starring Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 3:15, 8:40, 10:10. Also "Ebb Tide," with Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Serge Koussvitzky, conductor. Assisted by the Helsinki University Chorus. 8:15.

Sunday

Music

Gardner Museum—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, Mr. J. Langendoen, violoncellist, Mr. Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

Symphony Hall—
Concert presented by Marian Anderson, contralto. 3:30.

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Alexander Thiede. Soloist: Leonard Bernstein, concert pianist. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Boston Public Library—
Concert by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Choral Society. George Sawyer Dunham, conductor. Reginald Boardman pianist. Dartmouth Street. 3.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
"Changing Ideals in American Drama," talk by Prof. A. Bertram de Mille, Dartmouth Street. 3:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

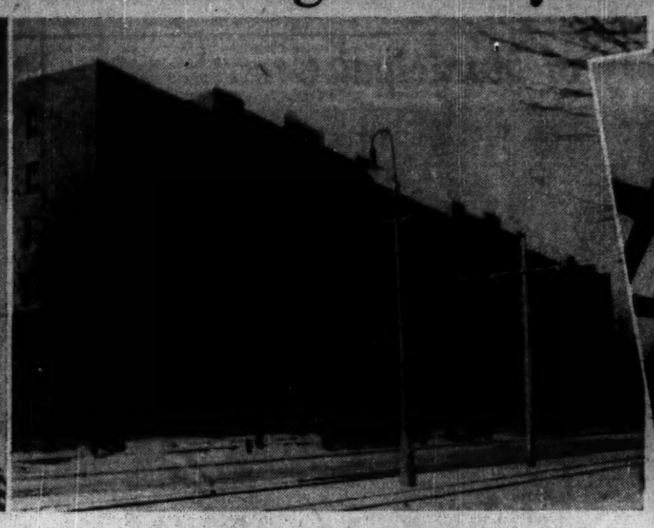
Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Radio—Page 7

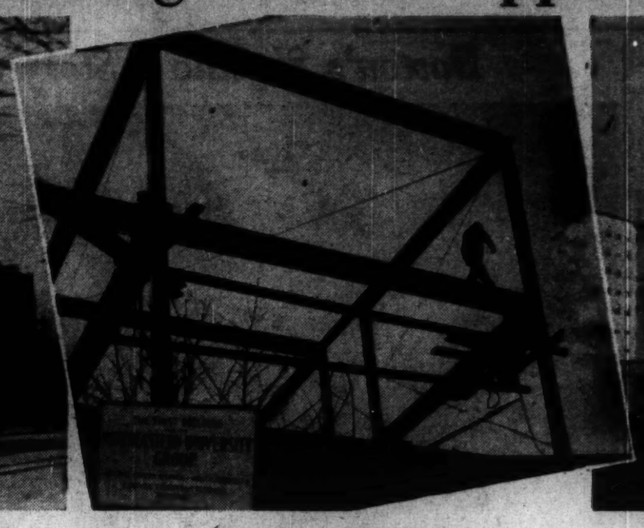
The radio time-table for tonight, tomorrow, Sunday, and Monday is printed on Page 7.

Boston Finds 1937 Brought Many Changes in the Appearance of the City

By a Staff Photographer
New England Power Building
On Stuart Street at Dartmouth Street



New Commonwealth Avenue Apartments
Lately Constructed Near Lake Street



Northeastern University Building
Now Being Erected on Huntington Avenue

Liberty Mutual Insurance Building
Erected on Berkeley Street at Stuart Street

Unions Seek to Hold Gains of Early 1937

The Year in New England Labor

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Organized labor in New England has tasted both triumph and disaster in the year now closing.

In the first six months of the period, unions were pressed to enroll workers as fast as they applied for membership. Employers granted wage increases voluntarily.

In the last six months, the picture has been reversed. New members are hard to get; old ones often pay no dues and sometimes quit altogether. Employers are cutting wages drastically.

The chief cause of the change has been the upset in general business conditions. Last winter, shoe, tetxile and other factories were humming in New England with a rush of orders. Dividends were being declared.

Recession Begins

Then, in August, the stock market began to decline sharply, the leather and cotton markets broke and winter orders failed to develop for New England factories. Layoffs began, work-weeks were curtailed, relief rolls began to rise. Many dividends were withheld.

Labor unions thus find themselves faced, as the new year approaches, with a declining membership, a reduced staff of organizers and the necessity of accepting new contracts in many cases at lower wage levels for workers.

Thus the problem for the year ahead, or for so much of it as is marked by continued business depression, is one of seeking to beat an orderly retreat with as few losses as possible, pending another upswing in factory activity.

Political Activity

While the unions are obliged to take the defensive in matters of wages and organization, they have by no means backed down so far in political activity. In Rhode Island and Massachusetts, they have strengthened battle lines for coming sessions of the legislatures, and in several states they have won notable legislative victories.

In January, 1937, the C. I. O. came to New England with a large war chest, a friendly government in Washington, D. C., and in several state capitals. Aided shortly thereafter by validation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act by the Supreme Court, it made rapid strides.

In less than six months, it had rolled up a membership of close to 200,000, despite set-backs during spectacular strikes in Maine shoe factories, Worcester, Mass., steel mills and Providence, R. I., department stores. Then came the failure of the C. I. O. in "little steel" in the midwest, with its adverse effect on the labor movement throughout the country, and the business slump.

C. I. O. Forms Council

Another blow was ouster of C. I. O. unions by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in August. Two months later, the C. I. O. held an enthusiastic convention of its own in Boston and formed the first state industrial union council in New England. The meeting asked for unity in labor's ranks and pledged its cooperation to the federation, both in strikes and legislative matters.

Meanwhile, A. F. of L. unions quietly added to their memberships and formed new unions throughout New England, achieving much less publicity and making less spectacular gains. Nevertheless, the federation claims to have continued its organization, even during the recession, and to be in strong financial shape because of large financial reserves.

Pleas for labor unity were aided by the example of Rhode Island unions, whose A. F. of L. members during the fall refused to suspend C. I. O. members, desipte a formal request to do so from William Green, national A. F. of L. leader. The A. F. of L. unions further defied their national leadership in December when they joined the C. I. O. and the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, R. I., in reorganizing the Rhode Island branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League and submitting a joint legislative program for 1938 to Gov. Robert E. Quinn.

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Tobin

(Continued from Page 9)

is a popular conviction among State House and City Hall observers.

One solution to the present problem of unbalanced municipal finances would be new revenue. This, it is said, has been considered by the new Mayor but without attempting to draw definite conclusions. He may be influenced in this matter, it is believed, by recommendations that the special commission on taxation and public expenditures may make toward raising new revenue.

In addition to his legislative attempts, Mr. Tobin is expected to promulgate his announced plan to consolidate the audit, budget and city treasury departments into a single division of finance, headed by a comptroller. This action requires only a city ordinance, which in turn requires approval by the city council. Since 11 new councilors will be inaugurated Monday, and since the leading candidate for president of the council this year is friendly to the new Mayor, it is believed by many that a favorable vote for this departmental consolidation could be achieved in the first weeks of Mr. Tobin's mayoralty career.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week March 7, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Cliff Estates, Wellesley Hills

92 OLD COLONY RD.
Green lawns and woodland form a perfect setting for this superbly designed brick-end white Colonial. There are 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, pine-panelled playroom with sandwich kitchen; sleeping porch and open porch. Modern automatic gas appliances. The interior decorations convey a true Colonial atmosphere.
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GAS

Busy Year Put In By New England's New Deal Groups

The Year at the Federal Building

By Gordon A. Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the New Deal continuing in Washington, 1937 saw the Federal Government running its emergency relief agencies in Massachusetts much as any of its permanent departments.

Periodic disturbances and events did, to be sure, mark the year for the alphabet bureaus, as persons were hired and fired, protests were sent to Washington, picket lines were formed, office personnel was changed and the federal courts were called upon to settle disputes.

The WPA had its ups and downs, with its rolls constantly fluctuating. The Social Security Board, with its plan for American economic security, was launched, attacked and finally accepted as constitutional. The National Youth Administration took over Passamaquoddy Village at Eastport, Me., for its New England works-experience projects.

Highlights in these and other agencies during the past year included:

WPA

The Works Progress Administration began the year severely enough with approximately 90,000 persons on its rolls in Massachusetts. Early months saw nearly 400 persons a week leave the rolls for private employment to bring the total number of workers on relief down to 82,000 by June.

In the middle of June, however, the WPA hit a snag, when the 1937-38 allotment of $1,500,000,000—smaller than expected by Administration heads—caused a cut of 17,000 regular workers and 1000 federal-project employees in the State. This cut was the second largest in WPA history, and brought the rolls down to the lowest point since organization of the agency in July, 1935.

Announcement of the cut was followed by a State-wide one-hour strike, protest meetings and picket lines, sponsored by local members of the Workers' Alliance of America and the American Writers' Union. Telegrams were sent to Washington, but the cut went through, and was followed by a further reduction among administrative workers.

In the fall, in order to economize further, a reorganiaztion of WPA districts was accomplished, and the administration moved its headquarters from the Park Square Building to less expensive rooms at 600 Washington Street.

Only this month, however, the WPA disbursed good news to many needy families throughout the State when it announced that 15,000 extra workers had been added to the rolls.

In connection with the WPA cut in the summer, James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President and present liaison officer for his father and the New Deal agencies in Washington, came to Boston to offer aid to those laid off.

At a meeting with 200 editors at the Parker House, Mr. Roosevelt proposed a plan for free "positions wanted" advertisements in newspapers for those dropped, with an attendant State-wide clearing house by which prospective employers might contact persons wanting work.

Mr. Roosevelt's plan was further discussed at a second meeting, at which time the finding of some means to place unemployed workers back to work was turned over to the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Nothing definite has been heard from the organization yet.

PWA

In June the PWA's fourth anniversary was celebrated at its Milk Street offices.

At that time State Director Andrew H. Peterson announced that the PWA had helped Massachusetts in construction of approximately $76,500,000 worth of projects, with federal grants amounting to more than $26,700,000. Employment was furnished for more than 43,000 men working on projects and for more than 112,000 men employed in manufacturing and transporting materials and equipment used in connection with PWA work.

On Nov. 1, as part of a nationwide curtailment of PWA activities, the local office was discontinued and its work transferred to New York City, whence all future PWA work for New England will be administered.

Social Security

On the first day of 1937, the Social Security Act, aimed at promising millions of American workers means to retire at age 65, with a monthly income for life, went into effect.

This pet of New Deal legislation, however, was inaugurated in the midst of a six months' court battle on constitutionality, which began in Boston and ended in the Supreme Court in Washington.

Many Hurley Delegates Land in New State Jobs

(Continued from Page 9)

commission for its appointment of nearly 500 persons to temporary positions without regard to civil service rules.

Members of the commission assert that they do not know how many permanent employees they will have to name and are merely experimenting with the non-civil service workers until the department settles down to more of a routine functioning.

The three commissioners were named in September, 1936, by former Gov. James M. Curley, but one of them, Frank G. Allen, was reappointed this year by Governor Hurley. The others are Emil E. Fuchs and Robert J. Watt. The latter is resigning, effective Jan. 15, to take a position with the American Federation of Labor at Washington.

Mayor to Name New Officials

About 10 important appointments will be made at City Hall within a short time after Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin is inaugurated, it was reliably learned today. Later, after the new Mayor has been in office sufficiently long to acquaint himself with certain essential routine, many other departmental heads will be dismissed and new appointments made.

The 10 departments expected to be immediately affected include: Street commissioners, with three appointments; city treasurer; corporation counsel; soldiers' relief commissioner; budget director; superintendent of supplies; superintendent of public buildings; welfare director; director of employment; fire commissioner, and the Mayor's secretarial staff.

Stockholder Sues Financial Concern

Charging waste, mismanagement and payment of bribes in a foreign country, a stockholder of the General Investment Corporation of Boston today filed a bill in equity in Suffolk Superior Court asking that certain directors and officers be held liable for alleged losses of approximately $1,000,000.

The bill was filed by Frederick S. Burroughs of Sparta township, New Jersey, who stated in his bill that the corporation recently had begun suit in the New York Supreme Court to recover $756,519 from three of its directors. Mr. Burroughs then alleged that this suit was "collusively" brought with intent to "release the three directors from liability."

Judge Joseph Walsh, in Suffolk Superior Court, issued a temporary order restraining the corporation from settling, prosecuting or dismissing the New York suit and releasing the three directors from liability.

State Treasury Holds $4,533,326

Charles P. Howard, retiring state commissioner of finance and administration, today announced the Commonwealth was ending the year with the largest cash balance since 1930. It totals $4,533,326. In addition, there is $970,674 in the highway fund.

In the past decade, however, the state budget has advanced from $52,393,000 in 1927 to $72,500,000 in 1937.

O'Hara Counsel Withdraws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31—Raymond McMahon, attorney and a director of the Narragansett Racing Association, announced his withdrawal today as counsel for Walter E. O'Hara, president and managing director of the association. Mr. McMahon had filed appearances in three libel cases in which Mr. O'Hara is the defendant.

Congress Session To Be Broadcast

Whether or not President Roosevelt decides to deliver his message in person at the opening of the regular session of Congress on Monday, Jan. 3, the major Boston radio stations will relay the session. The joint session is scheduled from 1 to 2 p. m., eastern standard time. WEEI, WBZ, WNAC and WAAB will radiocast the proceedings. The President's message, read either by himself or by South Trimble, clerk of the House, is expected to begin at about 1:15 p. m.

Wharfmen Demand 'El' Bus Service

Declaring that longshoremen will refuse to work any ship in Boston on Monday unless bus service between Rowe's Wharf and the Army Base is maintained on schedule by the Boston Elevated Railway, City Councillor Clement A. Norton called upon Mayor Mansfield and Edward Dana, president of the "El," to take action today to prevent such a strike.

Councillor Norton, speaking in Faneuil Hall at the final meeting of the present City Council this noon, urged that Mr. Dana should go before the State Department of Public Utilities this afternoon and obtain an emergency permit to operate the bus line Monday.

The Elevated tonight assumes ownership of the Rawding Bus Lines which for the past 25 years has operated buses between State Street at Atlantic Avenue and the Army Base.

Due to a six months' disagreement between the Boston Elevated and the City Council a city license was not granted to the Elevated to operate its new bus line until today's meeting. Now the Elevated, Mr. Norton explained, must also obtain a permit to operate its new line from the State D. P. U.

Previous to Mr. Norton's statement, Councilor John F. Dowd charged from the floor of the Council that an attempt has been made by Mayor Mansfield in his last 48 hours in office, to direct the Assessing Department to grant a $500,000 tax abatement to a large industrial concern in South Boston.

Unitarian Fellowship Adopts a Resolution For Japanese Boycott

A resolution favoring "a people's boycott of Japanese goods" was adopted today by the Boston branch of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

"We are aware," it read, "of the gross injustices of which nations other than Japan, including our own, have been guilty in the past. We believe, however, that a policy of violent economic penetration, whether in the Orient or elsewhere, will even further jeopardize the security and peace of the Japanese people and of the entire world. Our condemnation of economic imperialism must be implemented with effective, peaceful action."

Control of Milk Held Chief Place In Federal Court

The Year in Federal Court

Opposition of milk dealers to federal control of milk distribution held the spotlight in the United States District Court during 1937.

The confusing court aspects of the attempt of the Government to control the flow of milk in interstate traffic led to a welter of legal give and take such as seems to surround all New Deal legislation. Final disposition of the milk cases is still pending, with 26 Massachusetts dealers facing contempt charges for failure to comply with an injunction ordering them to contribute to the equalization pool and to the expense of the Milk Administrator in Boston.

Other features of the Federal Court during the past year included decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, which invalidated more than a thousand laws of the Territory of Puerto Rico; the ruling which overturned the Social Security law, (later held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court); the prosecution of lotteries by Post Office Inspectors, and the surprising percentage of criminals who pleaded guilty to federal charges without facing trial before a judge or jury.

Small milk dealers fighting the federal milk order claim the order was intended to drive them out of business, and several plead they will be forced to sell their plants in order to contribute to the equalization pool and to the expenses of the Milk Administrator.

Judge George C. Sweeney issued an injunction last month commanding 31 dealers to make the payments. This week United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford brought charges of contempt of court against 26 of them for failure to obey the injunction. At the hearing on these charges Judge Sweeney warned all dealers that inability to pay would not be considered any excuse for disobedience to the injunction.

80 P. C. Pleaded Guilty

In the criminal courts the outstanding fact was that more than 80 per cent of the persons charged with criminal offenses pleaded guilty to the charges. United States Attorney Ford attributed this surprising statement to the fact that the Government investigative agencies have been carrying out investigations so well that they have an "ironclad case" in almost every instance.

1937 Building Progress Rates Best Since 1931

The Real Estate Year

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the business slump of the last few months, 1937 was by far the best building year in New England since 1931. Yet it did not even scratch the surface of a potential demand for new homes that real estate agencies contend will make itself felt only when recovery becomes less of an illusive balloon that breaks with the first pressure of rising prices.

How far building has advanced in the last 12 months is indicated in typical figures from Massachusetts where $60,000,000 in building permits were awarded compared with $40,000,000 in 1936. An increase of $1,000,000 over 1936 or some $21,000,000 was invested in new homes for Massachusetts families alone.

While these progressive signs have resulted in a return to normal wages for skilled workmen, they fall considerably short of what the statisticians call a normal building year. Prior to the last seven years of business in low gear, Massachusetts annually invested from $150,000,000 to $190,000,000 in building operations. Compare that with the $60,000,000 spent in 1937.

Chapter of Facts

That is the chapter of hard, cold facts contributed by Massachusetts to the New England building story of 1937. Statistics from other states read about the same. But the most interesting chapter alludes to trends in which New England is found making a definite contribution to President Roosevelt's planned program of low-cost housing for the millions of poorly-housed families in the small income brackets.

Into this chapter is written a merry-go-round of concrete construction, prefabrication and remodeling of old New England homes at costs ranging from $3900 to $6000. Complete developments of low-cost homes have sprung up like mushrooms along newly built highways like small towns in old Wells Fargo days clustered along main routes of transportation.

Cellarless homes were introduced to New England for the first time in 1937 on a broad-scale ocnstruction basis, also for purposes of economy in building. Dozens of sparsely-settled developments have been promoted during the last year into veritable cities. Rents have risen in apartment houses but not sufficiently to invite widespread shifting of apartment house populations into suburban homes. Rising building costs nipped in the bud a general migration from apartment houses into homes.

Anticipating a growing desire in apartment house circles for the ultra-modern in living comforts, apartment house owners took the first steps in 1937 to make certain that when the apartment house dweller became dissatisfied with in-town living quarters, he could move into new and modern, livable apartments, rather than quit the apartment house for a home of his own.

The Parklake, a 155-suite apartment house in three large sections, was completed in the summer of 1937 on Commonwealth Avenue, as the first large-scale apartment house constructed in Greater Boston since the World War. It is already one-half rented and stands today as the ultra-modern in apartment house construction with stepdown living rooms, corner windows, a community recreation room and individually heated suites operated by thermostatic control.

Digging through the files of 1937, the statisticians find the year opening with a mild building boom in mid-winter. The month of January found more building permits awarded than any other two months of the year. In the first five months of the year more than $30,000,000 was invested in Massachusetts building enterprises. Those were winter and early spring months which are usually unseasonable for builders.

Strong in Sections

Contrary to widely expressed opinions, building has not been completely stalemated by the current business recession. In many parts of New England it continues strong. This is particularly true in low-cost housing projects which is accepted in local circles as indicating a practically uncharted pathway to recovery and prosperity in the building trades.

On Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, a gradual transformation from single dwellings to apartment houses became clearly evident in 1937 for the first time. Proud mansions of a lost era in Boston bowing to the modern demand for smaller living quarters within the city proper pointed to a transition that adds a colorful chapter to the whole New England building story. For millions of dollars have been spent here in remodeling and millions more will be invested for the same purpose in 1938.

Industrial building ran equally strong with home construction through 1937. Taking Boston again as typical of New England, a number of new buildings raised the city's changing skyline nearer to the clouds. The new $3,500,000 Suffolk Court House on Beacon Hill is now feeling its way skyward to dwarf the Custom House tower and the Federal Post Office Building at the foot of the Hill.

Once a crown of gold on top of Beacon Hill, the State House dome today is smothered by a new crop of skyscrapers, among which the new Court House rises with unsurpassed dignity and bulk.

Below Beacon Hill in the direction of the Back Bay, the new Liberty Mutual Insurance Company building and the New England Power Association structure have added their heights to the Boston skyline, seen to advantage from the Cambridge side of the Charles River. In the Back Bay, Northeastern University is adding a $500,000 administration building to its seat of learning. And Westinghouse Electric has nearly completed a $200,000 all-welded building at Colonial Parkway and Dorchester Avenue.

Northeastern University plans to continue its expansion program through 1938. The taking over of the Boston University buildings by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company presages a great construction program at this site on Boylston Street. Applications have been granted for construction of a $1,500,000 apartment house block at the corners of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue.

Midnight Chimes At Mother Church

Chimes of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will become the radio signal of the passing of 1937 and the heralding of 1938 tonight to listeners tuned to Station WEEI. The station will begin its celebration of the arrival of the New Year by a pickup of The Mother Church clock striking midnight. After brief microphone visits downtown for the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," a "man-in-the-street" interview, a message from Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and other special events, the program will return for a short concert of hymns played by The Mother Church chimes.

Chamber Orchestra Opens New Series

The Arts in Boston

The Boston Chamber Orchestra, Bernard Zighera, conductor, opened its second season last night in Jordan Hall. The audience, more numerous than that of last season's concerts, was again composed of attentive and discriminating music lovers. The program sustained the interest of Mr. Zighera's first season. It included Respighi's Suite, "The Birds;" Bach's Fifth Brandenburg Concerto, for piano, flute, violin and orchestra; Mozart's Piano Concerto no. 23, in A; and Schubert's Variations in A flat. The pianist was Harold Bauer. James Pappoutsakis, flutist, and Gaston Elcus, violinist, assisted in the Bach.

In memory of Maurice Ravel, Mr. Zighera opened the program with a performance of the "Pavane pour une infante défunte."

Respighi's Suite, "The Birds," was, we believe, new to Boston, although it was played by the Cincinnati Orchestra nine years ago and, shortly thereafter, by the New York Philharmonic under the Cincinnati conductor, Fritz Reiner. This commentator heard the New York performance, and wrote that the piece was an amusing item worthy to share with Saint-Saëns's "The Animals' Carnival" the place of honor on popular or children's programs. A second hearing provided no reason to modify the opinion. The performance last night was smooth.

The concerted compositions which followed had less smoothness. Mr. Bauer played his part of the Bach score with a clear line and with rather more emotional quality than is common. His collaborators seemed each to have a different conception of the music. Mr. Elcus was matter-of-fact. Mr. Pappoutsakis was over-retiring. His tone was mostly too subdued to match those of the other soloists and he missed the more subtle possibilities of phrasing in his part.

The Mozart was beautifully played by Mr. Bauer but there was some tentativeness, and at one point an awkward lapse, in the orchestral accompaniment. The audience was warmly appreciative of the generally pleasing quality of the evening's playing.

L. A. S.

"Wells Fargo"

"Wells Fargo," which came to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday, embraces the 30-year period (from 1840 to 1870) when enterprising expressmen and their courageous drivers were racing wagons across the continent at a furious gallop. The film opens as Mr. McCrea delivers the first fresh oysters Buffalo has ever received—a gesture which persuades a skeptical banker to invest more money in the company's expansion. Here also Mr. McCrea meets Miss Dee, a southern girl whom he subsequently marries despite her mother's disapproval. During the Civil War, he suspects that a letter—which results in a raid by Confederate soldiers on a shipment of gold the hero is convoying for Union use—was sent by his wife. They are reunited years later, when it is discovered that the mother was responsible.

Any summary, however, is particularly inadequate in this instance since "Wells Fargo" is filled with cinema language, with brilliantly photographed action and with the sort of performances essential to telling this brand of adventure. Bob Burns, Lloyd Nolan, Henry O'Neill, Mary Nash, Ralph Morgan and Porter Hall are only a few of the names in a fine cast. And completely unidentified is one of the most apper"ng figures in the picture, a small Indian who confines himself to looking stolid and grunting.

"Wells Fargo" is told in the epic film tradition, weaving a romantic drama around exciting historical events. With the exception of being a trifle too detailed, it is a splendid example of film craftsmanship from start to finish.

Little Jack Little and his orchestra, Eddie Peabody with his musical instruments and the three Andrews Sisters are outstanding in an entertaining stage show. It looks like a Happy New Year for the Met.

"Crashing Hollywood"

For its final stage show—vaudeville is moving back to the Keith Memorial—The Boston has an engaging array of talent on hand this week. Phil Regan sings several new songs, also "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." He gave ample justification, so far as yesterday's audience was concerned, for having quit pounding a Brooklyn police beat for the more appreciative and lucrative avenues of radio and films. Other acts include marionettes; Harry Burns; Florence and Alvarez, who lift ballroom dancing above boredom; June Havoc, burlesquer of sentimental songs; Frank Libuse, an amusing zany, and the "Great Yacopis," flying acrobats who make one wish they wouldn't.

"Crashing Hollywood," the screen offering, is a comedy drama in which Lee Tracy almost bites off more than he can chew when he collaborates with Paul Guilfoyle, just out of the penitentiary, only to discover that they are both being put on the spot by a gangster.

"Thrill of a Lifetime"

We have often wondered, when sitting through a strictly revue type of movie, why the producer didn't come right into the open, doff the false whiskers and present an honest-to-goodness revue. "Thrill of a Lifetime," arriving yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, again made us wonder. The film relates the efforts of Johnny Downes and Eleanor Whitney to get Judy Canova a husband at a "Campe Romance." Besides these, participants in the variety acts include the Yacht Club Boys, Dorothy Lamour, Betty Grable and Ben Blue. It is strictly for the revue fans.

The companion film is "Night Club Scandal," murder melodrama in which John Barrymore, Lynne Overman and Charles Bickford figure prominently. You've seen a dozen others a good deal like it.

J. D. B.

Skiers Marching North to Greet Arrival of 1938

(Continued from Page 9)

trails, and still others will head for the Mt. Greylock Ski Club's annual New Year's races tomorrow in the Pittsfield State Forest and to the Smugglers Notch Winter Sports Club's two-day race meeting at Jefferson-Cambridge, Vt., on the north slope of Mt. Mansfield, tomorrow and Sunday. Both events are run under the sanction of the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

The Appalachian Mountain Club membership has split for two excursions. One large group will storm the Hanover Inn at Hanover, N. H., to enjoy the skiing and the hearty brand of gastronomic hospitality dispensed by Ford and Peggy Sayre. The second group will head for Hancock, N. H., to spend two days of fun indoors and out at the Farm of Tall Pines.

"Mush! Mush!"

Another event guaranteed to attract a large following will be the calling to the line, the "Mush!" and the pistol crack of the whip as the 29 teams entered in the sled dog races at Tamworth, Sunday, open the winter program of the Eastern Sled Dog Club. The timers will start two teams off at a time.

Alaskan Malamutes, Siberian Huskies, Chinooks and the rest of the furry breed, straining to get under way, will include in the contesting mushers three women: Miss Milly Turner of Beverly Farms, Mass.; Mrs. Lorna B. Taylor of Fitzwilliam, N. H., and Mrs. Milton Seeley of Wonalancet, N. H.

Mrs. Seeley and her husband have opened their School of Dogsledding at the Chinook kennels at Wonalancet, with a branch under Dick Moulton at the Eastern Slope Inn, North Conway, N. H.

Recreational dogdriving and sledding is a new phase of winter sport and the pupils are most enthusiastic. Skiers coming to the Wonalancet (Tamworth Region) pile on the sleds and are taken for a spin along the trails. Others are learning to drive their own teams, and competition among preparatory schools is beginning to become popular.

20 Special Trains

Departure of a special train of six Pullmans which left the North Station last night, for Quebec, marked the start of an exodus which will see more than 20 special trains on Boston and Maine lines filled with skiers and snowshoers moving in and out of New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada between now and Sunday night.

The Boston and Maine, according to Henry F. McCarthy, passenger traffic manager, expects to handle a week-end throng of upwards of 4500 winter sports enthusiasts today, tomorrow, and Sunday, with about 600 of this number coming from the Grand Central in New York and the balance entraining here.

Five week-end "Snow Trains" moved out of the North Station this afternoon. The first left at 12:30 p. m., bound for Lincoln, North Woodstock, Campton, Plymouth, Waterville Valley, Franconia Notch, N. H. At the same time another week-ender left for Woodsville, Lisbon, Littleton, Whitefield, Lancaster, and the Franconia region in New Hampshire.

Two more week-end "Snow Trains" pulled out at 4:30 p. m., one bound for White River Junction and Woodstock, Vt., and the Dartmouth Slope Region, and the other headed for Laconia and the Belknap Region in New Hampshire.

The fifth train was bound for Mount Whittier, Conway, North Conway, Intervale, and the Eastern Slope Region.

'Ski Meister' in Sections

The "Ski Meister" will leave the Grand Central Station tonight in three sections, one section bound for Waterbury and Stowe, Vt.; another for Littleton and the Franconia region, and a third for Plymouth, N. H., the Pemigewassett Valley region. A fourth train, "The Eastern Slope Express," will leave New York for North Conway.

The first one-day "Snow Train" of the 1938 season will leave tomorrow at 8:30 a. m., for Plymouth, N. H., and the new Frontenac development. This train, on which several cars will be reserved for the Epworth League Mystic Circuit Snow Party, will make stops at West Medford, Winchester, and Lowell.

The Sunday "Snow Train" will leave at 8:15 a. m., and head for Conway, North Conway, Intervale and the eastern slope region.

In addition to the 20 "Snow Trains" which will move the winter sports enthusiasts in and out of northern New England snow regions, there will be extra sections of regular trains such as the "Cannonball," the "Ambassador," and the "Alouette," several of the extra sections being necessitated by winter sports parties going to destinations other than those to be visited by the week-end, holiday and Sunday one-day "Snow Trains," and a very heavy into-Boston movement from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont of New Year's week-enders who are planning to visit here tonight and tomorrow.

Night Skating Carnival

The Littleton Outing Club announces that its carnival night skating and skiing program will begin at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening at the Remich Park skating rink. Feature attractions are to include exhibitions by fancy and comic skaters and spectacular night skiing on the near-by park slope by a group of downhill performers. A sound truck will furnish music throughout the evening and the heated field house will be open for public use.

There will be three divisions in the Mount Greylock Club races, one for Class A, B and C runners, and another for unclassified skiers, both of which will race on the Shadow trail, an intermediate run, of about half a mile in the Pittsfield state forest.

The third contest will be closed to men, women and junior members of the Mount Greylock Club who will race on the adjacent Ghost trail.

The races start at 2:30 p. m. Saturday and will be conducted by shortwave radio. All times will be recorded for classification purposes. Top entries to date include Al Ritchie of Boston's Schussverein, Jim Stack, Class A runner of the host club, and Mel Barbour of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Outing Club.

Races in Vermont

The Vermont races feature a two-day carnival that opens tonight when Governor George D. Aiken will crown the Queen of Vermont Snows at Jeffersonville. First racing comes tomorrow with the downhill run on the Morse trail at Morse's Mills, starting at 1:30 p. m. Sunday a 10-kilometer langlauf will start at 10:30 a. m., and at 1:30 p. m., the slalom will be conducted on the new Seeley open slope.

Where Skiing Is Rarely an Uncertain Prospect

Canadian Pacific

Scenes in Canada's Laurentian Mountains

Upper—Ski Train at Station in Laurentians and at Right Skiers Inspecting a Trail Map. Lower—A Hill at Strawbridge in the Laurentians Is Only a Stone's Throw From a Comfortable Hotel and 41 Miles From Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway

Along the Snow Trail

B. & A. Snow Trains To Start on Jan. 2

In an attractively presented leaflet, describing the trails at Adams and Becket, the Boston & Albany Railroad today issued its schedule of "Winter Sportsman" Sunday trips to the Berkshires.

Trips are scheduled every Sunday in January and February (snow conditions permitting), commencing Jan. 2, and including Washington's Birthday, as follows:

Jan. 2, to Adams; Jan. 9, to Becket; Jan. 16, to Adams; Jan. 23, to Becket; Jan. 30 and Feb. 6, to Adams; Feb. 13 to Becket; Feb. 20, to Becket; Feb. 22 and Feb. 27, to Adams; March 6, to Becket.

The round trip fare to Adams and Becket is $2.50 from Boston, Newtonville, Wellesley and Framingham, and $2 from Worcester.

Melrose Ski Meet To Run Jan. 22 and 23

The only sanctioned meet scheduled by the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association to be held in Greater Boston this winter is the Greater Boston ski tournament to be conducted by the Mount Hood Golf and Recreational Association at Mount Hood, Melrose, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 22 and 23.

Two years ago the carnival staged by this association attracted a throng estimated at 25,000 persons and this year's event is certain to tax the facilities of Monut Hood to capacity. The Melrose site possesses every advantage for winter sports; a long toboggan chute, excellent ski jump, open slopes for skiing, plenty of wild country and snowshoe racing and several ponds for skating. A modern, well-appointed clubhouse will add to the comfort of those attending and every effort will be made to provide for their wants.

Saturday will be given over to scholastic events, while Sunday will be devoted to open competition. Anyone wishing to participate in the events is invited to make application for entry blanks with the following: Elmer F. "Sash" Kehoe, chairman of the carnival committee, at Melrose 3483, Robert D. Culver, chairman of the winter sports committee, at Melrose 2837-W, or William F. Benedict, faculty manager of athletics at Melrose High School.

In keeping with its community character, the association this year has voted to turn the net proceeds over to the Melrose Chapter of the Red Cross.

Flood Lighted Rink At Hanover Inn

Hanover Inn has completed a flood-lighted skating rink between the ski house and the inn. . . . The Silver Fox Outing Club of Woodsville plans to build an additional shelter. . . . A third Austrian ski instructor has arrived in the Laconia-Gilford section. He is Sig Vogel, who will assist Alfred Nachbaur Jr., in the Winnipesaukee Ski school. The other Austrian is Rudi Friedrich, head of the Belknap Ski school.

Norwegian Champions To Compete at Dartmouth

A fourth international angle—Norwegian—has been added to the twenty-eighth annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival ski competition. Olaf Raabe, Norwegian intercollegiate all around 1937 champion, and Nils Eie, world intercollegiate 1937 champion in the combined cross-country, downhill and jumping, have entered the contest.

Raabe will travel from his home country to compete against the Bavarian skiers, the Canadian skiers of McGill University, and the Dartmouth team. Eie is already in this country as a graduate student at Columbia University, New York City.

Winter Sports for All Planned at Peterborough

The Peterborough Recreation Committee has been busy preparing winter sports facilities for the youngsters of the town, and for the grown-ups and for visitors from outside.

The Union Street skating rink, which is lighted every night until 10 o'clock, has been in use for some time. It is about 200 feet square, and is reflooded whenever necessary. A hut is open for the use of skaters. Another rink is being developed on Grove Street.

The toboggan slide at the golf grounds, which is also a popular place for skiing is ready for use, and the P. R. C. hut at the top of Temple mountain is in shape for a busy season.

Tour-a-bouts

Moscow's All-Union Agriculture Exposition, scheduled to open on Aug. 1, 1938, is slated to have some unique features. A waterfalls that will serve as a huge motion picture screen, rugs, the patterns of which are woven in living flowers, a 40-foot map depicting the flora and fauna of the U. S. S. R., and an ice palace housing exhibits of flower and vegetable gardening in the Soviet arctic are included in the featured exhibits.

Passenger steamship accommodations to Puerto Rico are to be nearly tripled in number within the next few weeks, as a result of the Insular Government's tourist campaign, with American-owned lines completely controlling the service, according to a statement by the Puerto Rican Trade Council. More than $200,000 will be spent annually for newspaper and magazine advertising and promoting additional tourist facilities on the Island. Shortage of steamship accommodations was long regarded as the greatest obstacle to the creation of a large tourist business, but with additional ships now assured, the tourist industry is expected to thrive.

Originally intended as a pictorialization of the Soviet Union's 20 years of agriculture progress, the exposition will display the latest developments in collectivization, farm mechanization, botany, horticulture and agronomy. In addition to this, large pavilions have been assigned to the 11 republics which comprise the union in order that they may show comprehensive exhibits of their own farming progress and their native flowers and forests.

Even oxcarts may soon go modern, comes the word from Calcutta, India. A law has been proposed, according to T. A. Hines, manager of the American Express Travel Service, requiring rubber tires on all such vehicles in Ceylon, to help preserve new and reconstructed roads there. Under the new law, which is part of a plan to modernize that city, a factory would be established to make tires from India's surplus rubber. Oxcart owners who could not afford tires would be assisted by the government.

First Ski Meet Draws Big Entry In Laurentians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 31—The annual New Year's tournament of the St. Sauveur Ski Club, first ski meet of the season in the Laurentian mountains, is drawing a big entry this year. Snow conditions are good and many Americans are entered in the two events at St. Sauveur, the French-Canadian village 60 miles north of here.

The slalom will be run tomorrow afternoon on famous Hill 70. Duke Dimitri of Leuchtenberg, an honorary member of the club, will set the course.

The downhill race will be held Sunday morning, on the St. Sauveur run.

Winter 'Royalty' To Be Crowned At Lake Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 31—The King and Queen of Winter at this resort will be crowned and invested with the symbols of their office by Lowell Thomas, radio news commentator and one-time King of Winter at Lake Placid in an elaborate ceremony at the Olympic Arena tomorrow night.

Col. Lemuel Stoopnagle, radio comedian, whose real name is F. Chase Taylor, will receive his crown and don the regal robes as King of Winter. His queen will be Miss Lisa Sergio of Rome, Italy, Italian news commentator, who is making a visit in this country.

Following the coronation will come a series of figure skating exhibitions, featuring Vera Hruba of Czechoslovakia, a sensation at the recent Madison Square Garden appearance and in Boston and acclaimed a real rival to Sonja Henie.

An exhibition of stilt-skating and the final in the three-game Clarkson-Queens University hockey series, will complete the program.

Iron Steamboat in 1846

The first iron steamboat constructed in America was built in 1846 for service between Bangor, Maine, and Boston.

Curtain Rises on Canada's Winter Sports

Monitor Travelstalks
By M. Le Tour

It is an ill snowstorm that blows nobody good! As I write I am gazing through a window on swirling flakes and smoking drifts; towns and even cities about this section of Ontario and Quebec are temporarily deprived of highway communication; weather men and old timers are saying they never saw so much snow in December before. But are the play-boys and play-girls down-hearted? Not much! They say, "You sit-by-the-fires had your snowless winter last year; this is our turn. You won't see us for dust—snow-dust."

As for myself, I like a cosy indoor fire, but I also revel in a wintry landscape, and all the white beauty and robust sport that go with it. So I have already lugged the hickory skis from the cellar, removed the straps and blocks that had maintained the blades' Grecian bends throughout the summer, oiled the thongs and waxed the under surfaces to "full speed ahead." Once upon a time I used to give similar time to waxing the toboggan slats, mending the shoeshoe webbing, polishing the skates, but for several years the long-runners have been my first love. For one thing there is nearly always snow—snow from mid-December to late March—and as for hills and forests, there are 10,000 square miles of them running along north of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence for as far east as you have a mind to go. Well, let's go!

If you are stranger to these parts and don't know where to go, you should begin by sending for the attractive leaflet of the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau, New Birks Building, Montreal, dealing with Winter Sports. It stars by reminding you that "All North America is coming to realize what the people of Montreal and of the Province of Quebec learned for themselves and put into practice decades ago—that the Canadian winter is an ideal season for healthful and rational amusements, both indoors and out, and that the metropolis of Canada is unique in the number and variety of winter recreations to which climate, topography and the temperament of its citizens lend themselves." Then it proceeds to enumerate these diversions and the means of obtaining them. Most of them, indeed, can be found on the mountain itself, in the very heart of the city.

But suppose you wish to get out into the wide-open spaces and closed-in wooded valleys of the Laurentians. That, too, is easy. Both railways (Canadian Pacific and Canadian National) run "ski specials" week ends and Sundays for the ever-increasing army of skiers who are bent on invading the wilderness to the north. Shawbridge, Piedmont, Mont-Rolland, Ste. Marguerite, Val-Morin, Val-David, Prefontaine, Ste. Agathe and a score more stations are the jumping-off places for winter playgrounds that leave nothing for the most exacting skier to desire. There are pre-arranged ski-meets, ski towers for "them that likes it," and ski trails cut through the bush in every direction: "Paradise Valley," "Lumber Trail," "Douglas Trail" and so forth—trails literally without end until they end at lodge, cabin and clubhouse.

If you like you can take it easy, keep within reasonable radius of station or camp, pick trails that wont get "rough" and tumble you on your head when you least expect it. But if you are a veteran at this game you'll want to choose a course that will carry you in circuitous and up-and-down ways for 10 or 15 miles, from lodge to lodge, and leave you by sunset or moonlight at a station just as the train pulls in. Such trips as that leave indelible memories and plenty of material for future recounting to less fortunate city friends.

For instance, there's that Great Adventure that lasted from dawn to late moonlight, when eight of us essayed George's Trail, Sunset Trail, the Canyon and several other thrilling routes and vowed we had had the "time of our lives." It matters not whether we started from Ottawa, Montreal or Quebec—because they are all doors to like adventures. All the coaches of the train were packed with brightly togged lads and lassies of all ages, and there were several cords of skis and ski-poles cluttering the aisles and racks. As the train panted upward the crowd thinned out. At last we, too, disembarked, slipped our feet into harness, our wrists into thongs and slid off into the bush.

It was real cold—about 10 below—but in a few minutes some of us were taking off wind-breakers and wool caps and stowing them into our kit bags a top the grub. (Skiing is a warm sport). There was plenty of spruce and pine, snow-laden, and the sun turned the crystals into multi-colored jewels. Fox, rabbit and squirrel tracks were scrawled across every glade and hummock. The first steep hill was taken with merry shouts and a couple of spills by the less experienced, then followed several miles of gradual downward winding where one moved swiftly without effort as though on the wings of the morning.

By noon we had appetites that made our food supplies seem doefully light, and a stiff climb out of a valley floor did not lessen that feeling. But there was the big log cabin, with great cauldrons of water boiling on the stove and plenty of room left for frying your becon and cutlets; with rows of plank tables and benches; with a chattering rosy-cheeked gypsy band to share the hospitality of this wilderness sanctuary.

After a couple of hours we again took up the trail, with only 10 miles to go and some of the most exciting hazards ahead of us. At tea-time, when we arrived at Pink Lake Cabin, we counted our tumbles. I had only seven to my discredit, which was better than some anyway! Here we waited for the moon, and those last few miles through light and shadows, our breath like smoke on the still air, the trunks cracking sharply in the frost, the lights of home finally twinkling far below us, were the most unforgetable of them all.

Yes, it promises to be a long cold winter and, as my young friends say, "Isn't that simply swell!"

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87th BIRTHDAY SALE

This is our 87th January—the month of a store-wide Birthday celebration that has become New England's once-a-year VALUE opportunity to get standard Jordan year-round quality at the year's lowest prices! Come to the main store, annex, Store for Men or Basement—the SAVINGS will start the New Year right for your budget!

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NEW YEAR'S DAY
Public Invited

Reopening of Mills Hailed By Workers in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31—The most welcome holiday gift for many Rhode Islanders was the announcement this week that the Esmond mills at Esmond, R. I., will reopen on Monday with jobs for 1000 workers.

William E. Norton, general manager of the company, said that two shifts would start work and that a third shift probably would be added later, providing work for an additional 400 or 500 persons.

The Esmond mills curtailed operation several weeks ago, then shut down completely early this month. The news of its reopening was welcomed not only by the workers immediately affected, but also by thousands of other textile workers in the State whose hopes were raised that the mills in which they were employed might follow the lead and reopen later.

Activity in Rhode Island cotton textile mills reached its lowest point in several years during November and December. The Esmond mill reopening, however, held an indication of an upturn as the new year begins. Textile men this week were confident, forecasting a boom similar to the one in 1936. They reported the huge stocks at both cotton and woolen mills were being depleted and a resumption of activity was to be expected.

Two bright spots marked the business picture as the year came to an end. Automobile registrations are running far ahead of the totals for 1935 and 1936, the State Division of Motor Vehicles reported. The metal trades industry reported 7 per cent more employees at work than in the corresponding period of 1936.

Traffic Survey

Rhode Island State Police, supporting the State's traffic safety campaign, revealed the results this week of its traffic survey. Inattention on the part of drivers, it found, was the primary cause of mishaps. The second cause was speeding, and the third, drinking.

An elaborate map of the state highway system has been prepared and every reported mishap on the system is marked on the map with a pin.

William C. Kindelan, chief of police in Warwick, has launched a similar system to help in his survey of the traffic problem in his city. Results of the study, he hopes, will enable the police to handle the automobile traffic problem with greater thoroughness and to set proper limits of speed.

Meanwhile Providence police, who started the state-wide safety drive by reducing maximum speeds in the city to 25 miles an hour, reported the drive had cut substantially the frequency of mishaps. Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the State Division of Motor Vehicles, also reported this week that the drive had reduced mishaps for the state as a whole. He has decided to suspend the licenses of drivers who operate at more than 45 miles an hour in the daytime or 40 miles an hour at night anywhere in the State.

To Test Jobless Law

Rhode Island's unemployment compensation law will receive its first test next month when eligible jobless workers will begin receiving weekly sums of from $7.50 to $15 a week.

This state is one of the few that requires workers as well as employers to contribute to the unemployment fund. In most states the employers are required to make the contributions.

The recent laying off of many workers is expected to make the first test a severe one. Several thousand Rhode Islanders are expected to be eligible to receive weekly sums.

During the past year employees have contributed one per cent of their wages to the unemployment fund and one per cent additionally to the old-age security fund. A like amount has been contributed by employers.

Reform Boys Keep Pledge

Seventy-five honor boys at the State's Sockanosset reform school were permitted to leave the grounds and spend Christmas with their parents without other supervision. All were requested to report back at the school on the night of Dec. 26 and all did, Arthur E. Marley, superintendent, reported. It was the first time that leaves of absence were granted to so many of the boys at once.

Each boy took away from the school a potted plant as a present for his mother. Those who spent Christmas at the institution had similar gifts for their mothers who were permitted to visit.

Legislature to Meet

As the Rhode Island Legislature prepared to meet next week, little interest was shown in political matters in the state generally.

An exception was the action taken by the legislative committee of Labor's Non-Partisan League which decided to hold a meeting at the State House Jan. 6 to support the 23 demands made for labor legislation. More than 500 union workers are expected to appear.

The league includes both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions as well as the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket The various units have joined forces to support the program they believe is needed to protect labor rights.

Among the measures sought are a state Wagner act, a state Walsh-Healy act, a bill to abolish night work for women, a bill to abolish use of tear gas in strikes, a bill calling for a direct primary in the state and one to forbid communities from offering tax exemptions to new industries.

The line-up in the legislature is expected to be similar to the one at the 1936 session. Democrats will have control of the House with 54 seats to 46 for the Republicans. In the Senate the Republican party has a paper majority, 27 to 15, but a group of insurgent Republican Senators is expected to form a coalition with the Democrats, as was done at the last session, to take control of the chamber.

Biggest item to be discussed is tax revision. Gov. Robert E. Quinn has promised to ask for tax changes in his opening speech, the changes to be based on the report of a special survey commission which he appointed a year ago.

Water Rate Disputes

The long-standing dispute between Central Falls and Pawtucket over water rates was brought up again this week when three masters, appointed by the court, opened hearings in Providence.

Pawtucket for years has sold water to Central Falls. The latter community has sought to break the contract under which the water is purchased, charging the rates are unfair and that Pawtucket taxpayers have benefited at the expense of taxpayers in Central Falls.

All attempts to reach a compromise during the past three years have failed.

2000 at Gerry Party

United States Senator Peter G. Gerry entertained more than 2000 children and several hundred parents at his annual Christmas party in Infantry Hall, Providence, this week. It was the twenty-fifth year that Senator Gerry has provided a turkey dinner for families who otherwise might have none. More than a score of policemen and firemen served as ushers.

Christian Science Lecture on Air Monday

A radiocast lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, over Station WMEX, Boston, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time.

The lecture is one of a series given on the first Monday of each month over Station WMCA, New York City, and is being relayed to WMEX, which is a member of the Inter-City network, headed by WMCA. WMEX radiocasts on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 200 meters.

'This Goes for All of You'

By a Staff Photographer "A Happy New Year"

What's Ahead for 1938? 10 Big Developments Seen

(Continued from Page 9)

20 per cent duty, cut somewhat into the business of American makers. Sans duty, it might be serious.

Upturn Forecast

The first few weeks of the new year will be watched closely by business leaders. The theory held by leather, cotton and woolen men is that retail stocks and wholesale stores of shoes and textiles are about exhausted. There has been a noticeable upturn of orders, particularly in shoes, during the past two or three weeks, and signs point to increased production schedules generally over New England. This means, of course, reduced welfare rolls and consequent easing in the fiscal relief load being carried by cities and towns.

A year ago textiles and shoes were booming. Orders were coming in volumes unprecedented even in the years prior to 1929. Three months ago the orders were mostly filled, plants were closing, relief rolls started going up. They hit a peak only a week ago. That's why there is intense interest in indications of the last three weeks that the tide is turning.

New Leaders Rise

A year and a half ago H. Styles Bridges was Governor of New Hampshire, a man known outside his own state only for his work among Young Republicans. He was mentioned as a vice-presidential possibility at Cleveland, Ohio, but dodged the nomination, naming Col. Frank Knox instead. Mr. Bridges previously had confided to this writer that he would not be in accord with the platform of the party unless it was liberalized and that he probably would decline the nomination and go to the Senate rather than experience defeat with a program he did not believe fitted the times. Subsequent developments, of course, have proved the sagacity of his reasoning. Now that party leaders have signified an intention of offering a platform of wider appeal, Senator Bridges again may enter the national picture.

A month ago Governor Aiken of Vermont, previously as close mouthed in out-of-state politics as his famous fellow Vermonter, Calvin Coolidge, suddenly burst upon the national vista by writing a 1500-word letter (a feat equal in length to a volume by a non-Vermonter) to the Republican National Committee. He detailed what he thought was wrong with the party and outlined suggestions for improvement.

Mr. Aiken is a horticulturist and the story is told that he went about the Green Mountain State giving lectures on wild flowers and raspberry growing to various women's clubs and church groups and in that way became so well known he won the gubernatorial post with comparative ease. As a quiet but successful politicical leader who evidently had given the position of the Republican Party some sober analysis, his letter won nation-wide recognition.

Presidential Timber?

Soon after his letter was received at national G. O. P. headquarters, final impetus was given the party's long smoldering plans for a revamping of its policies with particular eye on giving voters a concrete and specific set of promises. Governor Aiken has not yet indicated any desire to enter national politics, but there are those who say the party could do worse than nominate a Yankee farmer for the Presidency.

Of course that suggestion is another of those political imponderables.

Likewise imponderable is the political future of Governor Murphy of New Hampshire. Before he took over his present office, Mr. Murphy headed a large shoe manufacturing concern, which among other things operates a chain of retail shoe stores across the nation. Having made a substantial success of his own business, Mr. Murphy was encouraged to see what he could do for New Hampshire.

His most unusual idea—one that has not yet received much publicity—is likely to win him considerable attention this coming year.

Inventory of State

This idea embodies what is virtually the taking of an inventory of all the resources of his state—just as if it were a big industry—and then setting up a complete bookkeeping system for the entire plant.

He explains that when he became Governor he found it impossible to obtain information and figures he needed to plan an improved state. There was no uniform accounting system, there was confusion as to what New Hampshire needed for its progress.

Governor Murphy asked several outstanding citizens of the state, including Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth, and Samuel Crowther, writer, to work on a committee to study the state and render a balance sheet so the complicated affairs of New Hampshire can be put on a business-like basis and its future course mapped just like any other major industry, say a shoe factory.

Already Henry Ford has invited Governor Murphy to explain his idea to the farm chemurgic group in Detroit, and the final report is certain to stir considerable interest.

This interest will focus attention on Governor Murphy. How he will utilize this interest will probably be one of the stories New Englanders read in their favorite newspaper someday next year.

Flood Control Issue

New England wants federal aid in flood control projects, but not at the price of surrendering navigation or power rights. That was made clear in the fight this region waged when the Administration blocked ratification of the interstate flood control compacts last year.

Sources close to the President charged that power interests in New England were behind the fight to gain approval of the compacts, because such approval virtually would wreck the Administration's power ideas, including the President's plans for seven regional TVA's. This issue is on the 1938 agenda. As a sectional fight, it may loom large in Washington, D. C.

Wage Equalization

Southern wages in textiles run about 20 per cent less than do similar wages in the North. For years the North has sought equalization. There was no real fight against the C. I. O. because union leaders promised to work to bring southern wage scales up to northern.

Then came the federal wages and hours bill, which still left differentials. It was defeated during the special session, just ended. When the fight is revived, the New England congressional delegation again will be under pressure to insist upon elimination of the differentials. . . . Another sectional fight in Congress.

Anti-Betting Drive

The rift between Walter E. O'Hara of the Narragansett race track outside of Providence, R. I., and Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island (a dispute, incidentally, which used up more newspaper wordage than any other story in New England last year) brought legalized gambling into the spotlight. The subsequent killing of two Boston gangsters presumably because of betting complications focused even more attention on this subject. In both Rhode Island and Massachusetts drives are under way to repeal betting laws. Success of these efforts will be determined in the months to come. There will be many headlines on this subject during 1938.

Tax Reforms Ahead

Maine turned down a sales tax proposal last year by a 2 to 1 vote. The need for added revenue appears to be acute, just how it will be met should supply interesting stories. A revision of the tax set-up is not unlikely.

The picture in Massachusetts is less serious, but taxpayers are chafing under expenditures by various units of government in the state in excess of $1,000,000. They have clamored for relief. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations succeeded in getting the Legislature to appropriate money for a survey by competent governmental research men of the affairs of the Government.

This examination has been carried on by men of national repute. They have kept silence so far, but some day soon their report will be laid on Governor Hurley's desk and there will be news about it for a few days.

Union Unity Seen

As the year ended, there were indications of better feeling between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions in New England. In Rhode Island, they joined for political solidarity. In Massachusetts, there was a tone of conciliation between the leaders of the two groups. Most observers expect the rift between the two organizations to narrow appreciably next year.

Business Heads See Prosperity Returning in 1938

(Continued from Page 9)

cession will be over, so far as this part of the country is concerned."

Against a 20-year-old background of declining textiles, vacated factories and slumping payrolls, the year 1937 stands out in the annals of the New England Council as a period of unprecedented organization to keep the region's shoe machinery clacking and its textile spindles whirling despite mounting threats from southern and foreign competition.

Twelve months ago, factories and mills were humming with a backlog of orders that promised one of the best years in the history of New England shoes and textiles. Prices were low and retail merchants were filling shelves. Consumers jammed stores, money in hand from jobs that seemed plentiful. For six months, New England industry went into a mild boom that found shoe production soaring to unprecedented levels, while cotton, mills and the woolen worsted mills, hummed at a rate reminiscent of the days before the depression.

Trade Windshift

That was a picture industrialists would like to have maintained throughout the year. But the industrial trade winds shifted. Retail merchants with their shelves loaded down with lower-priced products of the late winter and spring stopped buying when manufacturers pushed up their prices to meet wage increases. Finally, the retailer, compelled to start buying, did so cautiously and found the consumer disinclined to buy at higher prices. Back to the manufacturer again, the Council found him with loaded warehouses about mid-summer and no one to take the goods off his hands.

That led up to the present industrial situation—a complete shutdown of many shoe and textile plants, with others curtailing activities to the point of discharging hundreds of workers.

But that is not the whole story. Because of the early boom months, the year 1937 can be accounted, all in all, a good one. Shoe production, for instance, was only slightly short of the peak year of 1936. And in the shoe cycle ranging from a good start last January to a poor finish in December is written a considerable portion of the pathos of the 1937 industrial year.

Unity Against Compacts

The banding of New England against prospective reciprocal trade agreements with Czechoslovakia played a prominent part in the 1937 shoe picture. The battle was continued right up to the last week in December, as the New England Shoe and Leather Association worked on rebuttals against lowered tariffs at a meeting to be held in January before the Tarriff Commission.

Shoe and leather market observers said they expected 1938 to be a "normal year," which probably will run a little more than 5 per cent below the peak production years of 1936 and 1937.

"The outlook for 1938 is for general stability in the industry," one official said. He added he anticipated little change in the employment situation in New England's shoe factories.

Wool and cotton textiles have virtually repeated the story of shoes. Wool, however, failed to get off to as good a start as shoes, and hence it felt the mid-summer slump more severely. Down with the textile slump went sales in machinery and more than $500,000, after August, in weekly woolen and worsted payrolls alone.

In the woolen and worsted industry, mills are operating at 30 to 40 per cent of normal capacity as the old year rolls out. Estimated unemployment is 15,000, with approximately 75,000 working an average of less than 30 hours.

Today, however, pulled wool dealers reported better business than for some time. There also was some demand for Texas wool. A few mills, closed for several weeks, resumed operations.

As for the cotton industry, the manufacturers note that the early boom months of 1937 virtually offset the fall slump, so that the year as a whole will equal, if not surpass, the mill production of 1936. Consumption throughout the country was greater than last year. Though the mills are operating in low gear at the moment, the outlook for the New Year is hopeful, according to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Democrats Set In Power Under Year of Hurley

(Continued from Page 9)

from the city council features of the legislation. Under this law, towns may vote on whether or not to use proportional representation in electing school committeemen and members of boards of selectmen.

In addition the Governor supported the successful campaign to present to the voters in November, 1938, the question of whether the Massachusetts Legislatures should shift from annual to biennial sessions.

Attorney General Dever broke into the news columns when he started a drive to clean up the city of Revere after the slaying of a Revere racketeer. As a result of his investigations, the Attorney General is seeking the ouster of Mayor James O'Brien and is expected to file removal legislation in the coming session of the General Court.

The Attorney General also figured in the State House picture when he started a drive to oust deputy tax collectors for alleged exacting of illegal fees from delinquent excise and poll taxpayers. Hearings are still being held in conection with the charges.

During 1937, the trend toward Democratic succession to the departmental and divisional offices at the State House continued. As a result of seven years of Democratic gubernatorial rule, only one or two Republican officeholders remain in principal positions at the State House. The latest to go was Charles P. Howard, chairman of the important state Commission on Administration and Finance.

Yet Republicans were not the only politicians to be turned out of office during Governor Hurley's first year. By legislative permission, the Governor reorganized the state Parole Board and the state Board of Tax Appeals, and in the process he ousted several Democrats appointed by former Governor Curley. Another ousted Democrat was Curley-appointed Howard Haynes Murphy, former state Commissioner of Agriculture, the legality of whose removal is now being tested before the State Supreme Court. Upon the outcome of this case depends the Governor's contemplated ouster proceedings against Curley-appointed Frank L. Kane, Associate Commissioner of Public Works.

Nor has all been well between Democratic Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and Governor Hurley. The Lieutenant Governor has developed into the Governor's most bitter and preconceived plan to gain public attention not usually afforded the occupant of this usually unimportant post.

Another Democrat who gained publicity was Francis J. DeCelles, state Commissioner of Insurance. His activities were brought under fire during the legislative investigation of the collapse of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

The 1937 legislative session was practically devoid of spectacular happenings, although the unsuccessful fight by organized labor to force ratification of the federal Child Labor Amendment resulted in labor representatives ploketing the State House for several hours.

Despite legislative ratification of flood control compacts in connection with proposed reservoirs to protect the Connecticut and Merrimack river valleys, flood control plans collapsed when the Federal Government refused to approve the pacts which reserved the right to develop power facilities at the dams.

Control of crime was strengthened when the legislature ratified four compacts providing for interstate co-operation in the apprehension of criminals.

Repeal of the teachers oath law was voted by the legislature but vetoed by Governor Hurley.

The 1937 session courted the favor of organized labor by approving establishment of a state Labor Relations Board to guarantee to workers in intrastate industry collective bargaining rights, legal barriers to prohibit employer discrimination against workers over 45 years of age, a more powerful minimum wage law, and stronger regulations of industrial homework.

The year 1937 saw the Legislature repeal the much-criticized pre-primary convention system and also saw the Governor establish the bill as an emergency law, to prevent a possible referendum on the subject. However, the Governor's authority to declare an emergency in this case has been challenged, a referendum petition has been filed, and the case is now before the State Supreme Court for a decision. Should the Supreme Court decide against the Governor, the referendum will be held in November, 1938, and at least one more convention will be staged.

The cost of old-age assistance mounted in the year to a total of approximately $18,000,000, with more than 60,000 persons receiving aid. While the Federal Government paid nearly 50 per cent of the cost, the State's $6,000,000 share was threatening to exceed the fund established through receipts from horse and dog racing and from liquor taxes. The cities and towns were paying the remaining $3,000,000 and preparing to pay more.

The year 1937 was an off-election year, with only mayoral and special elections figuring in the picture. Lawrence Connery of Lynn, Democrat, won the special election in the Seventh Congressional District to fill the congressional seat of the late Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, his brother. State Representative Thomas A. Flaherty, Charlestown Democrat, won the special election to succeed Representative John P. Higgins (D) of Massachusetts, who retired from Congress to become Chief Justice of the State Superior Court.

'Maine' Silver Recovered

A silver service that was under water for 10 years on the sunken battleship, "Maine" in Havana Harbor was recovered and is now used for state dinners at the Executive Mansion of the State of Maine in Augusta.

Boston Port Sets Record Despite Labor Setbacks

(Continued from Page 9)

suspended business for a month or more when operating costs exceeded income.

Yet the volume of commerce surged upward, old Boston's port scoring new highs and Uncle Sam taking in close to $1,000,000 a week, on the average, in customs duties during the first half of the year. The value of imports at the port of Boston for the year was approximately $226,000,000, showing the greatest gain of any of the past four years, according to Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs.

The record:

1934	$92,336,914
1935	110,270,154
1936	149,778,977
1937	226,000,000

Second Port in Imports

The recovery in the port's commerce in the past four years gained sufficient momentum in 1937 to win for Boston a rating of second only to New York in the value of imports for consumption. Philadelphia held second place for a long time, but the huge influx of raw wool which flowed so freely to Boston in the early part of the year as to cause serious congestion on piers, sent the value of imports soaring, and boosted the port into second position.

Meanwhile, the farsighted "dads" of the port have been thinking in terms of long-range planning for future development and port growth. The 40-foot depth at mean low water of the main ship channel of Boston harbor, which has been the objective of two years of dredging, was about half completed in 1937. Blasting of ledge rock is to start about Feb. 1 under a new contract.

Nearly two years of study of port problems was completed in 1937 by a special legislative recess commission which submitted a report embodying 17 specific recommendations to the next Legislature. The chief points: A larger Port Authority, with a stated annual appropriation of $100,000 and wider powers; uniform rates and charges at all leading piers; purchase by the state of existing terminal facilities from railroads, steamship companies and private owners, and construction of new piers; a carfloat belt line system connecting by water all railroads serving the port; a joint conference of the Maritime Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission to consider both rail and ocean differentials that militate against Boston.

Steady Growth

The total commerce of the port of Boston, measured by the yardstick of short tons and tabulated by the U. S. Army Engineers, shows steady and substantial growth. Latest figures available cover 1936, when the total was 17,214,140 tons. This included 2,734,507 tons of imports; 312,410 tons of exports; 11,387,556 tons of coastwise receipts, and 1,-308,453 tons of coastwise shipments.

In 1937 there were more than 40 steamship lines serving Boston, with regular and dependable shipping services to and from almost 150 ports in other countries.

Another branch of marine activity—the fishing industry—gives Boston the distinction of being the largest fresh fish port in the nation. The Fish Pier in South Boston, built by the Commonwealth at a cost of $3,000,000, is credited with being the largest in the world devoted exclusively to fish. During 1937, receipts of fresh groundfish (cod, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk) were about 309,000,000 pounds, which is just a bit short of the record of about 310,000,000 pounds set in 1936.

Redfish, a variety that has only been used in the last two or three years, has met with a good demand, and more than 42,000,000 pounds were landed at Boston in 1937. But, like groundfish, the total was lower than in 1936. The fleet landed 1,-124,430 pounds of swordfish at the pier in 1937, 1,222,710 pounds in 1936. Fresh mackerel were a sad disappointment to fishermen with 11,-567,600 pounds landed this year, compared with 36,493,200 pounds a year ago.

Surplus Fish Bought

Uncle Sam made history in the fisheries in 1937 by appropriating $1,000,000 to buy surplus frozen fish, with which the largest single purchase in history was made at the Boston Fish Pier. Millions of pounds were distributed among needy families.

The year brought new benefits to fishermen and their families, with all the big trawlers making larger stocks than for many years past. The modern, economical and fast Diesel trawlers were at the head of the list, representing the first step of the industry in a quarter of a century to modernize its fleet. During 1937, 10 of these ultra-modern craft were launched for the Boston fisheries. Irving Usen's Arlington was "high liner" for the year, landing in excess of 6,000,000 pounds and distributing a share to each fisherman aboard of about $3000 for the year's work.

The fisheries as well as the shipping industry look to 1938 for greater achievements, new records, broader activity, with the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, the Boston Port Authority, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston and private individuals rallying around the standard of a greater port.

Year at Boston City Hall Shows Some Progress Made

(Continued from Page 9)

not a large sum, but enough to cause the Mayor embarrassment and difficulty. Subsequently, the sum was made up in eight supplementary budgets which the Council approved. Also in April came the Council's order directing the Boston Finance Commission to investigate affairs of the George Robert White Fund and charges of scandal in the Mansfield administration were heard on the floor of the Council.

All of the Mayor's attention in the winter months, however, was not occupied by disputes with councilors. On Jan. 21, the Mayor, who already had fulfilled one public promise by carrying the Dolan case to the courts, met another self-imposed obligation. On that day the city filed a bill in equity against Mr. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso to recover $30,000 in what was labeled by newspapers as the General Equipment case. Trial before a Superior Court judge, at which Mr. Curley was called to testify, did not commence until Nov. 12 and lasted about 10 days. No decision had been handed down as the year closed.

Activities Reach Ebb

Activities at City Hall dropped to a low ebb as spring approached. But the lull was not for long. Early in May, the Finance Commission broke into the news with its investigation of the White Fund. And scarcely had it commenced its work when a startling episode occurred. It was the disappearance of all books and records of the Codman Hill Construction Company, the company under fire for its numerous contracts with the White Fund. Subsequently two officers of the concern were sent to jail for contempt of court, failing to comply with a court order to produce the books.

The commission's public hearing commenced in June and lasted 11 weeks, said to be the longest case in the Finance Commission's history. Mayor Mansfield finally was obliged to defend his name and the case became so embroiled that both sides sought court protection. After the election in November, the commission handed down its finding, four members asking that the district attorney's office take action. The dissenting member, Chairman David Lasker, declared there was no such need. Some members of the public, mindful that four members of the commission had been appointed by Mr. Curley, regarded the case as a political attack against Mayor Mansfield.

While the campaign for Mayor progressed without abnormal excitement in September and early October, Mayor Mansfield saw the Dolan case carried to a finish. In September, the Supreme Court upheld the city's suit and ordered Edmund L. Dolan, Mr. Curley's City Treasurer in his third term, to repay "improperly made" funds to the city. Bonding houses which had bonded Mr. Dolan repaid to the city $158,547 on Oct. 27.

Campaign in Full Swing

At this juncture, the mayoralty campaign had aroused public interest. Republicans led by Henry Parkman Jr., joined with a fusion of Democrats led by the Boston Post in demanding good government for Boston by the election of Mr. Tobin over Mr. Curley, former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols and District Attorney William J. Foley. This fusion in the last days of the race brought unexpected results and Mr. Tobin was the winner over Mr. Curley on election day by one of the largest pluralities in the history of the city.

Mayor Mansfield at once joined in the public congratulations to the Mayor-elect, promising fullest co-operation in his final two months at City Hall. Meanwhile, Mr. Mansfield received numerous congratulations and thanks for his services and, in December, he was tended an impressive testimonial dinner by the Governor, the United States Attorney, many former mayors and most leading citizens in Boston public life. As the new year closed, Mayor Mansfield prepared to leave office more popular than when elected.

Philippe Fell in a Brook

Prince Louis Philippe, later King of France, received a damp welcome when he visited Hallowell, Maine. He fell into a brook during his trip to Maine.

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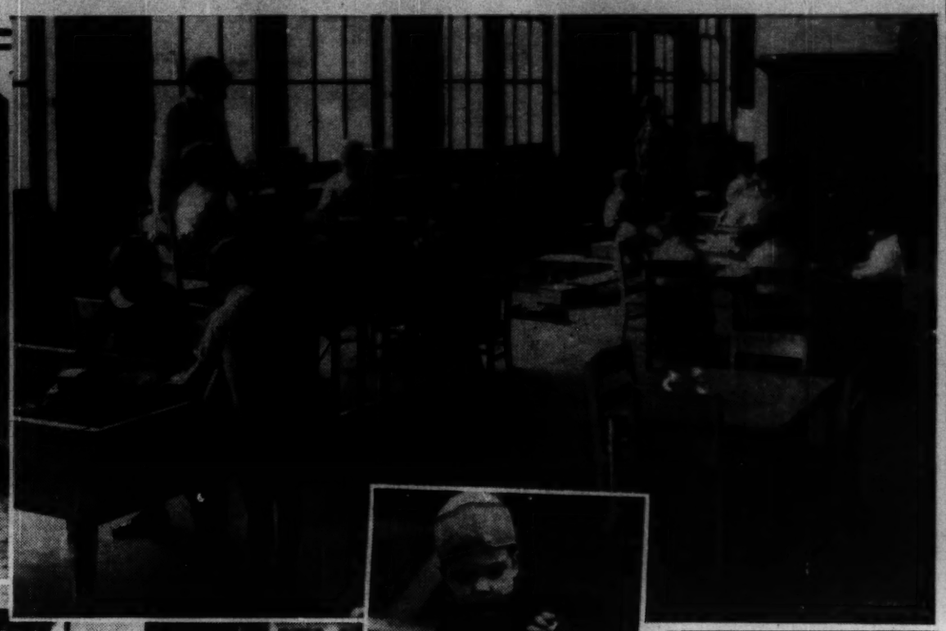
Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Modern Kindergarten as a Social Experience

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page



Glimpses of the Nursery School and Kindergarten Work at the National College of Education, Evanston, Ill. Upper Row: Left—Nursery School Children Making Sand Cakes Happily Together, Their Play Supervised by a Student-Teacher. Right—In One of the Demonstration Kindergarten Rooms. Kindergarten Teaching Has Changed Greatly in Recent Years. Lower: Left—Here Student-Teachers Trained to Teach Small Children Are Given Education and Practice Work Under Experts. Right—Close-Up of an Industrious Young Man

Trend Toward Individual Initiative

But Pre-School Child Is Taught to Play Well With Others

By Margaret Root Zahler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

Little tots in kindergarten and nursery schools today are having some of the same type of individual training that their big brothers and sisters are getting in progressive elementary and high schools. The theory which permits each child to go as fast in arithmetic or geography as he can, regardless of what the rest of the class is doing, is dipping down into the pre-school program.

Though these tiny folks do not study the three "R's," they learn to play together and to do constructive things as a little group, and, most of all, they are having traits of character molded and turned in the right direction. Even the smallest down to the age of two in nursery schools are getting a taste of self-reliance, independence of thought and action, and also what it means to be just one individual among many others of the same age.

In fact, as the kindergarten rounds out its first century of growth, a definite swing toward more individual attention is seen. Though the emphasis on social play came with the kindergarten, yet the teacher does not dictate the whole pattern of activity as she used to do, and the children themselves are given more initiative.

Where Teachers Are Made

In the National College of Education in Evanston, Ill., where a demonstration school is in progress from the nursery school through the eighth grade, the pre-school classes are given much opportunity to plan their own activities under the direction of teachers. Recently, in the senior kindergarten, the youngsters decided they wanted to build a boat. With building blocks and boards they worked several weeks making the hull, fitting in the cabin, making a look-out for the captain, and finally setting up the gangplank. Then they talked about it and dictated to the teacher a little composition about the boat.

Another time the kindergartners took a trip to a miniature train in a neighboring town, saw the engineer drive it around the tiny rails, took a ride themselves, had the man back it and shunt it, and then they went back to the kindergarten all full of ideas for building a train. Once the youngsters made a trip to one of the big railroad stations in Chicago with their teacher. They were given a special tour through a very modern western train, saw the porter make up the beds, went through the kitchen, sat at tables in the diner while the white-coated waiter served them each a lump of sugar. What a thrill! They went back to the kindergarten and built their own train out of the same blocks which had been used for the boat. Throughout, they were learning to work together.

Finally they all squatted down on a rug around the teacher and told her sentence by sentence the story of their "Zephyr."

Often pets are a vital part of the kindergarten experience at the National College of Education. Children in the kindergarten love music, also. Little orchestras are formed, sitting on the floor and playing on small triangles, cymbals, tambourines and drums. Though the young players are only beating time and keeping up with the rhythm, they gain in musical sense and appreciation.

Though the old-time kindergarten used many songs, stories, pictures and games, the activities were more highly organized and the exact pattern of what the children were to do was dictated by the teacher. Now, however, children are treated more as individuals and it is here that the very buddings of character building are tended.

Lessons in 'Give and Take'

Discussing this trend in pre-school teaching, Miss Edna Dean Baker, president of the National College of Education, told in an interview how unhappy traits of character, like temper tantrums, selfishness, the feeling of inferiority, and unwillingness to play nicely with others faded out. Furthermore, she emphasized that the sooner this program was given the children the better.

"It is important for children to think for themselves and co-operate voluntarily, forming their own right habits of character and gaining a sense of freedom before they are six," said Miss Baker. "The kindergarten gives many otherwise lone children a chance to learn much of the 'give and take' which comes in working and playing together.

"Often a child develops habits at home which he finds will not work when he gets with youngsters of his own age. Sometimes the things which he tries successfully at home with his parents make him socially unpopular with his playmates. A child, for instance, who is put to bed and then decides he does not want to go to sleep, sometimes sets up a crying spell until finally he is allowed to come down to the family. When he finds this trick works he will do it again and again until he is controlling the parents in this respect.

"With other children, he cannot always have his own way. If he takes more than his number of turns at a game, he is soon shown how wrong that is and he finally learns to develop habits which stand for right and social adaptability."

Tantrums Cease

Temper tantrums are sometimes discouraged by taking the child off by himself, where he is left to get his thought off of the immediate problem, Miss Baker said. When he realizes that he cannot gain anything by the tantrum and that it did not bring him social acceptability he gradually drops this habit, which often was taken up in the first place because it worked at home.

When a child seems backward in memory or slow in some certain direction, he is not blamed and thereby given a feeling of inferiority, but is encouraged in the things he can do well, so that his feeling of excelling is brought to the front. Bashful and timid children are helped to gain more confidence and encouraged to do things which take their thought off themselves, when a boy, for instance, cannot hop and skip on both feet like the others, he is given something in which he can excel, Miss Baker explained.

Co-operative Play

"We still put much emphasis on co-operative play in the kindergarten," said Miss Baker. "But more attention is now given to studying the individual child, his home habits and environment, and we try to handle him as an individual even when he is in the group.

"Kindergarten teachers today are trained to observe children more closely than ever before. They make diary records of their behavior, and they help them to attain a certain sense of freedom, to work and play together at a very early age. In the early days teachers thought there was just one way and one system and adopted more or less of a set pattern in their games, stories and activities. Now they are searching for better ways of meeting the needs of the individual child more effectively."

In Glad Tribute to Our Schools

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are glad to end the year on a note of appreciation for the fine work of our schools and their teachers—both are so closely associated with us as parents. If, like Mrs. D. C. K., we have missed a great deal by waiting until now to observe school methods more closely, let's take as one project for 1938 that of getting better acquainted with our schools and their teachers. And let's begin now, as our children troop back to school from their Christmas recess.—Editor of The Parent.

Missouri

Dear Editor and Friends:

Sonny, who is in the third grade, seems especially fortunate in having an active, wide-awake and imaginative teacher. The characteristics which I set down here seem to me commendable from a parent's viewpoint. I think I must have missed a great deal by waiting until now to observe primary methods.

She criticizes often, but I notice it is nearly always in a constructive way, which minimizes the failures and imparts a desire for success. She manages to let each child have a taste of success, even the very dull ones. If Perry can neither spell nor write nor read well, perhaps he comes forward with the best free-hand cutting, or is commended for being the first one to think of bringing in playthings out of the rain.

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Sonny looks forward to Friday, because on that day comes the "Free Choice" period, which means that he may work with clay, paint, paper or sand, write or draw on the blackboard, play any of a dozen different games by himself or with his chosen companion—in short, he may choose any of a list of about 40 things to do. The only rules are reasonable quiet, a willingness to "stay with" one's choice for at least an hour, and an ability to clean up after the playtime. The lively interest and hum of activity as Friday afternoon gets under way leave little to be desired when one considers as the goal either "happy children who are busy" or "busy children who are happy."

All through the day Miss L. scatters minutes of relaxation. Head on arms, everybody goes to sleep while she or one of the children sings softly. Or everybody tip-toes around the room following a leader who goes through all sorts of funny motions. Or they play a singing game. Whatever it is, everybody goes back to work refreshed and much less inclined to wiggle and giggle.

Her voice is low but clear, and I like the way she gives directions for work—quietly, and with as nearly every one as possible at attention. Repetition is not often necessary.

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Her methods of discipline amuse me even while I admire them. When Robert chews gum in school, which is against the rule, he must come to the front of the room and chew vigorously for a long time—long enough, at least, so that his weary jaws warn him not to do it again. If Miss L. leaves the room to answer the telephone and Paul stands on his desk to look out of the window, he is left standing on the desk until he comes to the conclusion that it would be better to remain seated thereafter. A child who is too rough in play, one who takes another's turn in a game, or who is unfair in any way, is barred from play for a certain length of time, by the end of which he usually seems willing to play according to the rules of the game.

Miss L.'s range of interests is not bounded by the four walls of her schoolroom. She is not only Sonny's teacher, but also a delightful person to meet and an interesting person to know.

Ruskin defined a laborer as "one who works with his hands," an artisan as "one who works with his head and hands," and an artist as "one who works with his heart, head and hands." Perhaps we, as parents, too often take for granted the schoolroom artists who spend so much time and energy, thought and planning, for our Sonnys and Mary Anns. (Mrs.) D. C. K.

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Grateful for Their Music

New York State

Dear Editor:

In thinking over the many things parents have to be grateful for in these days I realized how much we owe to the modern, free public schools. Just at the moment I am thinking of the Junior High School, with its band and orchestra. A boy of 12 or 13, who is helped by his teachers to discover a liking and ability in musical lines is given an outlet for his energies and has found a path to real happiness.

In many schools boys may have music lessons free, music books free, and even an instrument furnished until the boy can buy his own. One does not need to be rich in money in order to develop musical talents these days.

The fact that an attractive uniform is furnished by the schools to the members of a band adds greatly to a boy's delight in being one of the group. When he marches and goes through formations, drills and so on, besides playing his instrument, he benefits by orderliness and team work. I say boys, but girls are often in the band and enjoy it as much as the boys. The orchestra encourages that same valuable team work.

In our county the children also have an added incentive to work hard at their music, for the band and orchestra may visit another school on music festival day, spending the whole day in playing and listening to others play, besides enjoying lunch away from home, and having a holiday from books and regular school programs.

The glee clubs and their operettas have been a great joy to our family. Our children have a greater familiarity with musical compositions than their parents ever gained. Their love of music has been gained entirely through the public school.

When I think of the effort and expense I went through myself as a child to attend a symphony orchestra performance where Walter Damrosch talked to us, and realize that my own children can hear that same beloved voice over the radio, in the schoolroom, during "Music Appreciation Hour," I feel that times are improving and I am grateful that I do not have to strive to provide for this privilege for my children. So much more time is spent on cultivating the musical and artistic talents of our children today, all free, than we of our generation were able to acquire, even when we were willing and able to pay for it. Today the same privileges are provided for the poor and the well-to-do through the schools and this I feel is true democracy.

The marvelous equipment in our modern free night schools, in laboratories and workshops, the equal of college equipment in our day, is, I am told, something peculiar to our own country where old buildings with sentimental attachments are not so highly rated. Here there is an ever-growing demand for new and better buildings, and the demand is constantly being met, even in small towns and villages.

As a parent I am increasingly grateful for what America is giving my children in the line of education. (Mrs.) J. L. S.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

Junior Placement Work in Memphis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Memphis, Tenn.

The Memphis Board of Education has approved a plan by which the city of Memphis will operate a Junior Placement Service in an effort to find jobs for the boys and girls of Memphis as they come out of high school to make their first entrance into the business world. The service is expected to bridge the gap between the enlarged vocational training being undertaken this year for the first time in the city schools, and the jobs available in Memphis.

The purpose of the Placement Service will be not only to place trained students, but also to find out from employers what type of work is apt to be available in Memphis in the future and what training they believe beginners should have.

Will Undertake To Find Jobs

"There is no use in training boys and girls unless they are trained for jobs that are available in Memphis," explains the city commissioner of public service, Ralph Picard, who is making plans for establishment of the Junior Placement Service. Offices will be located in the city's regular Public Employment Center. The service will undertake to find jobs for youths between the ages of 16 and 24 who have received vocational training under the city's new $34,000 a year vocational training program conducted by the Board of Education.

Last year only 3 per cent of Memphis High School students were making definite vocational preparation although from 65 to 70 per cent were aware of the fact that they would have to forgo a college education and scurry for a job immediately upon completion of their high school courses.

To meet this situation the city proposed establishment of vocational training as a major part of the city school system this year. C. O. Holley was appointed director of trade and vocational education for Memphis last January. He made a thorough study of the Memphis situation in regard to types of jobs generally available here and the training necessary to fill them.

Night Classes, Too

In addition to the vocational classes which have been established for the regular high school students, there are night classes for men and women who have left school and already are at work. The instruction in the night classes is limited to improving a man or woman's ability in the trade in which he or she already is engaged. The school will not attempt to train a dissatisfied worker in a new vocation.

Enrollment in the night school already has passed the 1000 mark and Mr. Holley expects the first year of the new program in its entirety to help between 1500 and 2000 persons.

A part-time school for persons 14 and over who definitely have left the regular public school work, has also been established with an enrollment of 250.

About $10,500 of the yearly $34,000 expense will be paid by state and federal funds, the remainder by local school funds.

New High School Program on Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

The old-fashioned report card, textbooks, and other high school traditions are taking a back seat for the radio, magazines, travel, and personal conferences in the new "five-year plan" being tried for the first time this year at the Evanston Township High School.

The new plan which was devised by the School of Education of Northwestern University seeks to develop new teaching methods and curricula for high schools of the nation. It has as its basic idea, the sponsors state, new methods which will give maximum aid in developing the personalities of students. The program has begun with a group of 125 freshmen, who will be set apart from the regular high school student body so that the new and old teaching methods can be compared in results. Each year additional freshmen will be selected until a total of 350 students will be enrolled under the new experimental program.

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The schedule of classes and subjects is kept flexible and there are many departures from traditional high school training. An "interest inventory" is taken of each student to learn his personal ambitions and abilities, and a study program to fit his particular needs is then devised.

In the place of grades, personal reports in the form of brief letters about the student's work will be given to parents and supplemented by teacher-parent conferences. Although textbooks will be used, they will be supplemented by observation and study of social, political, and economic life as it is organized today, Dr. Samuel Everett, Northwestern faculty member, director of the project, states. Such study, he points out, will be based not only on books, magazines and newspapers but also on faculty conducted visits to a variety of industrial, commercial, and other institutions. "Teachers and pupils," he states, "will be given freedom to explore community living and to develop units of learning as they see fit.

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"Our staff looks forward to establishing groups which deal with such interests as photography, making of puppets, radio, the movies, travel, elementary scientific experiments, projects in the home, and fine and industrial arts. We put a high valuation upon the growth of each person connected with the experiment, whether teacher, pupil, parent, or layman."

Yes, Do Drop Into Our Browsing Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One has only to glance into some of the attractve Browsing Rooms which are fast becoming a necessary part of the equipment of every good school, to realize that the youth of today will read if the incentive of good books and a satisfying place in which to read them are provided. Browsing Rooms are ideal for this recreational reading, for here on open shelves readily accessible to the reader are placed the best of the classics and new books.

The physical aspect of the room should be of the best. Plenty of light is essential, daylight if possible during most of the day, and at night the soft diffused glow of indirect lighting. Comfortable chairs there must be, not wooden armchairs, but real easy chairs in colorful and harmonious coverings. Attractive hangings at the windows and a rug or carpet on the floor will complete a room as charming and inviting as one in a lovely home. And let there be a fireplace if possible, for no one thing can add the note of cheer and hospitality that an open fire offers.

Whenever it is possible new books, or rather, new copies should be used. The wear and tear on books in such a room is much less than that given the ordinary library book that is used for study in the library or taken home for reading. Good editions and good print are ideals to strive for, although sometimes these must be sacrificed for the sake of economy. Rare editions and rare books have a place in the Browsing Room, for they teach much that a new book, or an ordinary one, cannot.

It is always desirable to keep in mind that a Browsing Room is a Finding Room for those who are building their own libraries. Books that stand upon the shelves where they may be handled and studied at leisure speak a language all their own, urging the Browser to own them and put them in his own library. In building such a library one is but following in the footsteps of great persons, many of them self-made through the help which books have provided.

Should it not be, therefore, the goal of any school to establish a Browsing room, a Reading Room or a Library for Recreational Reading, call it what you will, that may be used for the few minutes or the hour or so that a busy student can take from study or extra-curricular activities. It will more than pay in dividends; they may not be measurable by the slide rule, yet are discernible in the broadened outlook which one may acquire through companionship with books.

Effective in Classrooms

The effective classroom personality begets a friendly spirit of co-operation between the teacher and pupil. Anything that makes the contact between them noticeable, is likely to become a barrier. The dress, voice, manners, must be natural, pleasing and gracious. Anything that prevents complete en rapport raises a barrier between the teacher and the learner and reduces the power of the teacher. It gives the pupil (sometimes) an alibi for failure.

Teachers who create fear and lack of ease defeat learning and development. . . . That teacher is successful who puts her faith ahead of the child's endeavor.—Jessie Gray in The Brooklyn Teacher.

Fewer Examinations in Tasmania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tas.

Immediately on his arrival in Tasmania after a world tour, the Premier, Albert G. Ogilvie, announced the Government's intention to abolish external examinations from the education system of this state. For some years past, parents and teachers have been complaining about the ill effects of the examination system, and many suggestions for their alleviation have been made, such as lowering the standards or reducing the number of subjects which the children are required to take. Complete abolition was advocated by Professor William Boyd of Glasgow during the recent sessions of the New Education Fellowship in Australia so the public were more or less prepared for the Premier's announcement.

The entrance examination for children wishing to enter state high schools has been abolished. Their teachers' recommendation will be sufficient to ensure their entrance. The Merit Examination for children at the end of their primary school course has also ceased to be held. The Intermediate Certificate Examination, which is conducted by the University of Tasmania for children who have completed three years of a secondary school course, will no longer be held, and a system of accrediting will take its place. The matriculation examination for University candidates will still be conducted by that institution.

These changes are being made after numerous conferences with teachers of the state secondary schools and those in church and other non-state schools as well as representatives of parents' organizations. Systems in other parts of the world have also been examined and a scheme suitable to Tasmanian conditions is being evolved.

The change is being received with mixed feelings in Tasmania. In the non-state schools, the evils of the examination system were not nearly as obvious as they were in the state secondary schools, since the pupils of the former were not forced to sit for examination in a fixed number of subjects. Instead they were allowed to take what number their teachers considered they could reasonably cope with. Nor was the promotion of their teachers influenced by the number of children in their classes who passed the examination. Consequently the change was not considered necessary by these schools.

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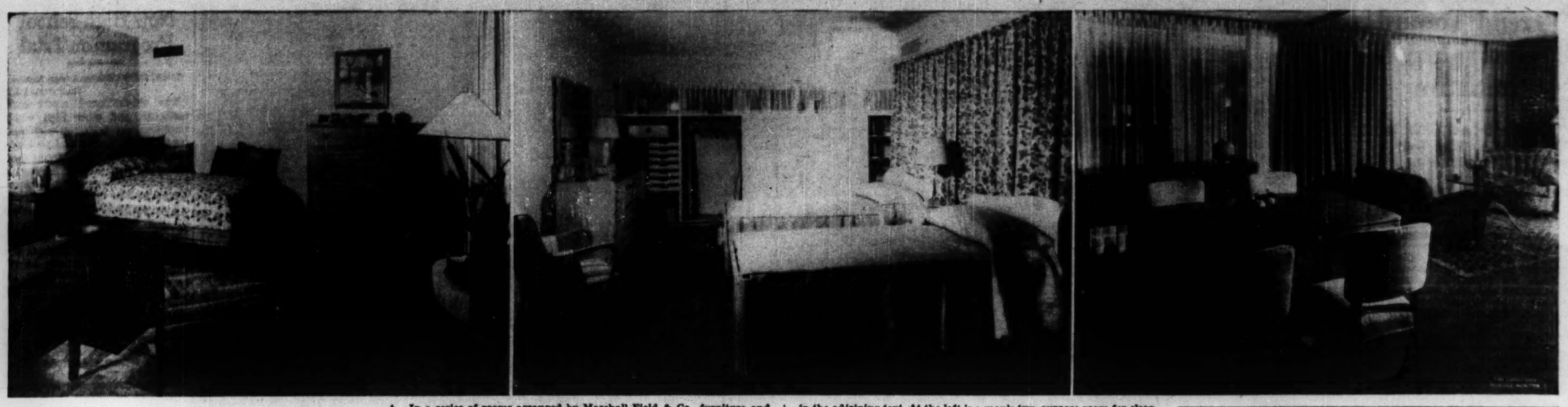
A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts



In a series of rooms arranged by Marshall Field & Co., furniture and fabrics are all of Swedish design, the latter hand-woven in that country. Here are shown three rooms, their detailed description being found in the adjoining text. At the left is a man's two-purpose room for sleeping or working; at the center the master's bedroom; at the right the dining-living room, with the window group in the background.

Modern, in the Swedish Manner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Many American families will welcome furniture that is modern in character, is made of light-toned woods, and that shows chairs which are scaled down to suit the average home. These are characteristics found today in much Swedish output, giving it a certain elegance in its simplicity and making it pleasing for homes outfitted either richly or modestly.

In arranging a series of apartment rooms on their eighth floor, Marshall Field & Co. have chosen Swedish standards throughout, the furniture having been designed in Sweden by Carl Malmsten and David Blomberg, but built in the United States. The fabrics, however, were made as well as designed in Sweden, by Mrs. Elsa Gullberg of Stockholm.

The liberal use of hand woven work in rugs, chair coverings, and wall hangings, and having no violent color contrasts, make the whole apartment a handsome yet quiet appearing and restful place for everyday living. For the most part, floors are covered with a twistweave carpeting the color of natural wood. This gives the tone effect of bare wood floors as they might be found in simple Swedish homes. Rugs, hand-woven in Sweden, are scattered over the carpeting wherever needed.

Bleached mahogany is the wood used and much of it shows in the framework of the chairs. But it is not the extremely light wood known as blonde, which has been pushed so vigorously by promoters the past season. Rather, this tone is medium in shade and has a warm light brown cast.

The articles in the L-shaped living room are brought naturally into three groups. Chairs are gathered around a sizable round table near windows for day-time lighting; another group is brought near the fireplace, pleasantly suggesting for an evening corner; lastly, the dining room ensemble set off in the short side of the L.

The window-side group is especially cozy and comfortable, various pieces being brought together in the angle of the L. A large rug tufted in yellow on a linen colored background tends to unify the group. The colors are mainly linen, rust, yellow, and green, but none of these is strong and no marked contrasts are noticeable.

The big easy chair in the corner has a channel back and is covered with a linen colored print with a dainty all-over rust pattern. The sofa with its back to the dining alcove is in gray green. The small upholstered chair in yellow has a little rust colored pillow tossed into one corner. The fireplace becomes the center of interest in what the decorator calls the "winter evening group," where books are handy in an open-shelf case.

The dining-alcove group consists of a simple serving table, a cabinet, a sideboard, and table with six chairs, each upholstered in an interesting hand woven fabric of natural-colored linen and wool. The little recreation room fairly sparkles in its gaiety, the small-sized Swedish piano and game table indicating the possible activities. Red, yellow and blue make this interior vital and vivid. One complete wall is hung with a twill weave fabric having outlines of red violins and musical notes dashed across it.

The master bedroom is particularly restful in its color scheme of blue and egg-shell with no additional accents. The twin beds are brought into a large unit by figured fabric draped in soft folds across the wall back of them. The hanging has a simple all-over blue pattern on an egg-shell colored background. Bedspreads with corded edge are of woolen material having a little metal thread running through. Blue is repeated in the stripes of the draperies.

One room is furnished to fit a man's taste and is not only for a bedroom but for general use as well. Several features give it a masculine appearance. The bed, for instance, is spread with a tailored cover tucked in closely. It is made of a heavy linen with a brown all-over pattern. Cushions of various types are lined on top against the wall, giving the effect of a sofa. A small chair is upholstered in dark brown antique satin and the same brown is repeated in the perpendicular stripes in the draperies at the windows.

Sally Trask's Spinning Wheel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We had a hall. It was a long blank wall and a bit of a short wall and was edged with the decorative side of the colonial stairs. One opened the front door directly into the hall and the pieces of furniture which would greet the visitor must be friendly. Should there be a small gateleg table and a ladder-back chair standing there?

The house was built in the colonial style. There was a knocker on the door and on the hall floor was linoleum some 60-odd years old. This linoleum was faded and the tints of blue, yellow and greens were blended and mellow. Something harmonizing must fill the hall space. We thought, and from the suggestions offered I grasped at the remembrance of an old spinning wheel which had been left in the attic of a relative for 20 long years.

The spinning wheel was still in the attic when we went for it. Its condition was perfect, and so was the tiny cord of braided corn husk. This corn husk had been used to bind in place the small rod which held in its worn grooves the large coarse rope that went around the big wheel. The dust of years was washed away with warm water and soap, and after the old wheel was dry, we all polished it into a new coat. Then, as we rubbed and polished the old wood into a handsome warm brown, my father told its story.

She Married Preacher Trask

His great-grandmother, Sally Haggett, met and married the Elder Trask. She was a young girl and he was a preacher who became loved and known along the Maine sea coast for the strength and truth of his sermons. The old spinning wheel we were all so busily buffing was a part of her wedding dowry which she brought to her husband's new home.

At first, families of a settlement lived near together, but gradually the farm homes were built farther and farther apart. For the protection of these scattered people and for all the folk in the colony a blockhouse was usually built on a small hill of land overlooking the water. During the time of Sally Trask there was a small octagon-shaped blockhouse on the banks of the Sheepscot River. It is one of the historic places of interest in Maine today.

Indians Usually Friendly

The homestead where the Trasks lived was on many acres of land across from the river bank on which was built the old block-house.

One day a disturbance occurred. A wrong incident had taken place and the Indians were angry with the white man. The settlers had gone unaware to their work of cutting down trees in the forests and the women folk were left busy at home with the children. Sally Trask was in her big new kitchen. The baby in its home-made crib was peaceful. Suddenly the door opened and two red-faced Indians ordered her with angry voices not to move or shout. One of them searched the room while his brother told her she was to go away with them. Soon the searching Indian stole into the small adjoining bedroom and his brother went to him. As they both were busy, Grandmother Trask picked up her sleeping baby and with her hand over its mouth she ran to the barn.

Mother, Child and Horse

Swiftly she fastened the tiny child in its blankets onto the horse's back and cautiously she led the horse from the barn. Once free from the house, she ran fast toward the river, and into the cold water she plunged with the horse beside her. She could not swim, but she held to the long coarse hair of the horse's neck as her child was safely tied to the horse's back. Soon the river was crossed and the block house reached, where she told the few people gathered there of the attack on her home.

I am proud of Sally Trask, my great-great-grandmother. It was a welcome occurrence to me when the old spinning wheel was brought from the attic to take its place in our hall. That old spinning wheel is the only thing I have that belonged to her, a thread of my ancestry. It is a bit of wood that tells me of courage, a bit of wood which I live with and which reminds me of strong and simple living, that I would try for, too.

It is also a charming bit of decoration which makes our old hall a happy greeting to friend and stranger.

P. B. C.

Sandwich and South Jersey Glass

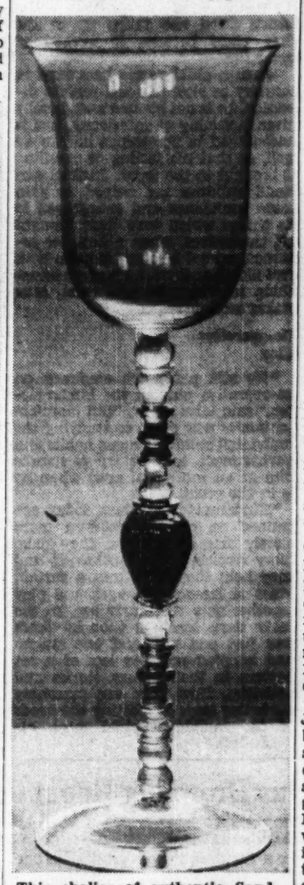
Reprinted From the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Early American Blown Glass

Two examples of early American blown glass, markedly contrasting in character, are included this month among the recent accessions. The more unusual of the two is a tall chalice of brilliant flint, or lead, glass, attributed on reliable traditional evidence to Sandwich, Massachusetts.

In design the piece shows an appreciation of the material rarely realized by the early craftsmen of this country. Its bowl, blown thin to an inverted bell shape, is supported by a slender, many-knopped stem rising from a slightly domed foot. Bowl and foot are of clear glass, while the variously shaped knops are arranged in a series alternately clear and amber, broken at midpoint by a hollow pyriform element in ruby glass. The effect achieved is one of almost fragile grace, notably exceptional among the robust forms characteristic of our early glass.

A vase 6½ inches high, of typical greenish glass known as South Jersey, is overlaid with an ornamental pattern. The varying thicknesses give many tones of green



This chalice of authentic Sandwich glass stands 14¼ inches high and was recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The stem is in sections alternately clear and amber, the large middle portion being ruby. This shows the great skill possessed by some workmen in the Sandwich factory

It is interesting to observe that the design was determined by a traditional use of the blowing iron and simple shaping tools. The reliance on fundamental practice, expressed with a feeling for the light, transparent nature of the material, is a classic attitude in glass workmanship, and in this respect our piece recalls the Venetian styles of an earlier century and anticipates certain designs in the art of today.

The glasshouse at Sandwich, one of the first in America to attain any enduring prosperity, was particularly successful in the production of pressed ware. In the fabric of these more readily identified pieces one finds the same controlled excellence as in that of our chalice. The forms and impressed designs of the mechanical product were marked by an imagination and taste that preserved much of the flavor of personal craftsmanship. Our purchase provides additional and unique proof that, despite preoccupation with commercial enterprise at Sandwich, the spirit of individual inspiration was neither dead nor neglected.

Our second purchase, a two-handled vase of greenish glass, is of an earlier date. Blown to a relatively sturdy shape, with patterned overlay about the globular body, a low crimped foot, and a short cylindrical neck, it follows one of the more familiar American styles. Its fabric —soda-lime glass of the sort commonly employed in the manufacture of bottles, flasks, and window glass —does not pretend to the expensive purity of the Sandwich product.

The green color so appealingly present in the thick sections of the piece—undoubtedly a chance hue incidental to the use of less perfectly refined materials—contributes no little to its charm. The decorative quality of the blown forms in this category is revealed in convincing fashion in Gallery L 4 in The American Wing, where the Museum's outstanding collection is displayed with the full advantage of transmitted light.

As is well known, itinerant workmen practiced in the so-called South Jersey style—to which our piece conforms—in numerous sections of New York and New England, as well as in New Jersey. Consequently, it is not possible to ascertain definitely the source of the vase. The term South Jersey as applied to such early blown glass is little more than an arbitrary convenience. . . .

Marshall Davidson

Tole Ware Lamps

Chicago

In rooms of varying period inspiration tole lamps may be very attractive. They enhance the furnishings in an eighteenth-century type English or French home—Colonial, Early American, French Provincial —or even in rooms which have no definite period style. Many such lamps will probably appear in the shops of the country, since their extensive showing at the Manufacturers' Lamp Show here. This gave a pre-view of what they have been designing for the fall and winter shoppers.

Used in the French provinces in the early eighteenth century, tole ware is really japaned and painted tin. It was made into trays, lamp bases, and other decorative articles, finished in color and decorated with simple bands and classical motifs.

In the tole lamps coming into the shops this fall will be found a great variety of shapes, the original styles having been adapted to meet today's needs. Many of them have old-world charm, as well as efficient modern lighting.

At the Royal Academy Show

By Frank Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Art lovers all over the continent, and not merely English people, look forward to the great exhibitions which are arranged every other year or so during the winter months at Burlington House.

Since 1928 we have had wonderful shows of Dutch, Italian, Flemish, French and Chinese works of art, and all have been immensely popular, leaving an abiding impression upon the most unlikely people.

[Indeed I had only just written these few words when the telephone rang. It was a man I did not think was greatly interested in Chinese or any other art, wanting to know whether I had any news of the fate of the marvelous loans of the Nanking Government to the Chinese Art Exhibition of two years ago. I could only tell him that the collection was reported as already on its way up the Yangtze en route from the remote province of Szechwan, over 1000 miles westward, and thus still exposed to the fortunes of war.]

The exhibition which opens on Jan. 3, and will not close until shortly before the annual Royal Academy show at the beginning of May, is confined to European Art of the seventeenth century, and has been gathered almost exclusively from English sources. At the moment of writing it is not certain that each item can be in its place in time, for the country is experiencing unusually wintry conditions and some roads in the remoter districts are impassable.

* * *

As is usual and inevitable in an enterprise of this kind, the main concern of the organizers is with pictures, but they have taken pains to bring together a representative collection of furniture, silver, tapestries, etc., some few of which it has been possible to photograph already. These will be arranged mostly in the Academy Lecture Room, the silver in four corner cupboards, the furniture round the walls.

The center of the room will be occupied by one of the most remarkable pieces of decorative sculpture in England, the marble statue of Neptune by Bernini (1598-1680). This belongs to the Earl of Yarborough and stands on the terrace of the owner's country estate, Brocklesbury Park, Lincolnshire. The inclusion of this very important and almost unknown sculpture is a good example of the service rendered to the community by these Academy exhibitions. All sorts of fine things, perhaps previously known only to half a dozen specialists, are brought into the light of day for public enjoyment.

In addition to such treasures, there are famous pieces reproduced in every serious textbook, but unseen except on occasions such as this. A good example of this type of normally invisible treasure is an upholstered X-shaped armchair dating from early in the seventeenth century when such comfort was a rare luxury. This and a settee come from the great house of Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent, where they have been since they were first put together.

* * *

Rather later and not less comfortable is the great winged chair lent by the Duke of Buccleuch, still covered with the original green velvet. From the same owner comes a delicately carved table, period of William and Mary, carried out in gilt gesso. This is a sort of plaster on a wooden framework, a favorite and most agreeable technique of around 1700. The table is in an extraordinarily fine condition, the carving as crisp as when it was made.

H. M. King George VI has lent several pieces from Windsor Castle, from among which it has been possible to choose the dignified torchère, one of a pair. In addition there are numerous drawings by Nicholas Poussin which form one of the chief glories of the Library at the Castle.

The silver, like the furniture, comes from famous houses all over the country and the organizers have had the advantage of drawing from the collections of many of the city companies, those descendants of the ancient medieval guilds which once controlled all the trade of the capital. A good idea of the standard reached by the London silversmiths of 1650-1700 is provided by the porringer and cover of the year 1678 known as "The Dolben Cup." It is a noble silver-gilt gift to Sir William Dolben by the Corporation of the City of London on his elevation to the judicial bench.

* * *

One of those extraordinary survivals which almost never appear on the market, but exist in odd corners of the country, is a small organ in which the pipes are painted to resemble the pillars of a long hall; the illusion is enhanced by further painting to indicate floor and roof. It is one of many interesting musical instruments—lutes, cithers, viols, virginals, etc.

Apart from the purely artistic standpoint, the show is of great importance for the sidelights it throws upon history. This is true not merely because the seventeenth century was marked by the activities of numerous men who were both statesmen and eager patrons of artists—Charles I, for example, the Earl of Arundel, the Duke of Buckingham, to name only three. It is true, also, that such a show provides the public with an intimate suggestion of how men lived when great political events were afoot. One can read the story of the colonization of the American continent with greater understanding, for example, with these pictures and works of art as a background—one realizes more intensely than before what solid, settled conditions the pioneers were leaving behind them.

© Royal Academy Exhibition

Dating from the late 1600's, this William and Mary table is carved gilt gesso and was lent by the Duke of Buccleuch. It is almost like new.

Yearbook of the Wedgwood Club

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are interested in Wedgwood or are a china enthusiast, you will find "Old Wedgwood," the 1937 review of the activities and interests of the Wedgwood Club, good reading. It is written and edited by Jean Gorely, and contains much original material.

A list of the potteries in Staffordshire in 1800, numbered in order from Green Lane to Land's End, is a valuable reference directory. There is an explanation of the "Widow Knob," for covers of teapots—the little figure of a woman which collectors insist on calling that, and which was used by Wedgwood as early as 1769.

William Blake's engravings for a Wedgwood Catalogue is another informatory article with a transcript of the Blake-Wedgwood letters.

Under the caption of "Wedgwood Miscellany," items are intriguingly set forth as, Did you know:

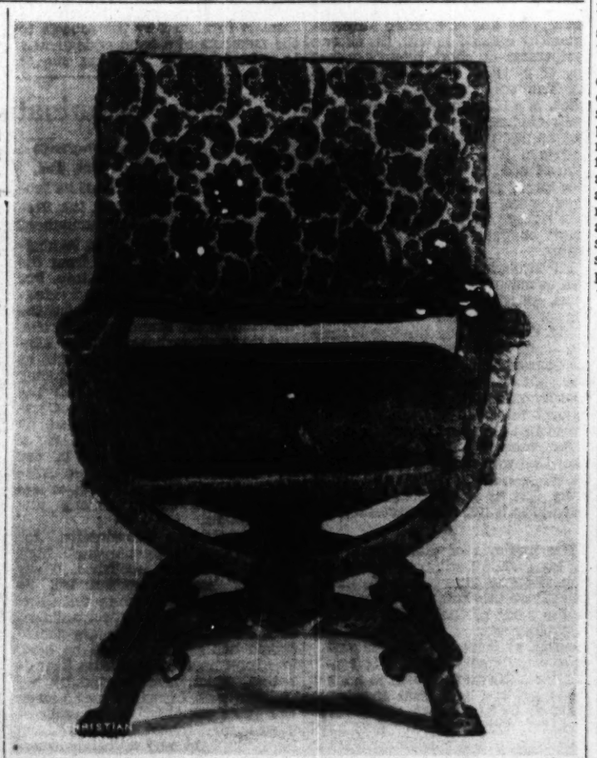
That finger bowls were called "Water Cups" in the eighteenth century?

That the size of cups and saucers varied with the market for which they were intended?

These and many similar queries with answers and explanations make a welcome and original section of the booklet.

This well printed little book of 80 pages has paper covers, is 4 inches by 6, and is priced at $1.10, post paid. It may be procured from Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Fuller Road, Wellesley, Mass.

M. M. S.



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This early seventeenth-century upholstered armchair is an extremely rare type and is remarkable for the fact that it was loaned from Knole Park, Seven Oaks, Kent. There it has always remained.

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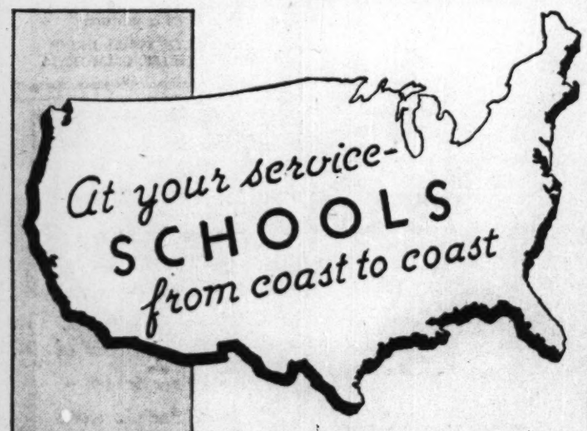

In many localities across the continent there are Monitor-advertised schools. You may rest assured that their caliber and standing are such as to warrant their advertising in the Monitor. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. If further information is desired write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Helen Bernhard of New York successfully defended her title in the national girls' singles indoor tennis tournament today at the Longwood Covered Courts by defeating Sissy Madden of Jamaica Plain, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

After playing poorly during the previous sets, dropping the first, 6—4, and being extended to the limit in winning the second, 7—5, the champion rallied to run out the third set easily. Miss Madden, who played so flawlessly up to the deciding sets, was defeated on her own errors, her usually reliable forehand failing her at crucial points.

Miss Madden, on the other hand, was playing the best brand of tennis she has displayed during the tournament. Her service was strong, while her forehand drives were consistently pushing the champion back to the baseline.

The champion broke through Miss Madden's serve in the first game of the first set, but had to call upon her best tennis to do so. Returning the compliments, the Jamaica Plain girl rallied beautifully with both her forehand and backhand, to break Miss Bernhard's service to pull up even. From then on Miss Madden kept out in front by winning her own service to take the comfortable lead of 4—2. Miss Bernhard managed to take two more games, but Miss Madden ran out the set with a series of well-placed shots.

During the second set both girls played brilliantly, with the champion showing some of her old form. While her service was still weak, she kept her shots on Miss Madden's backhand and forced the Jamaica Plain girl to make two errors. Miss Madden never was able to take the lead during this set but did manage to tie it up at five all, only to see Miss Bernhard run out the next two games in quick order to win the set.

Miss Bernhard was forced to an extra set yesterday in eliminating Polly Morrill of Dedham in the semi-final round. The scores were 6—1, 3—6, 6—2. It was the first stiff opposition offered the champion up to that time in the tournament.

Miss Madden stroked her way to the finals by defeating Katharine Hubbell, also of Dedham, 6—1, 6—2. The finalist played an errorless game.

The sister combination of Sissy and Baba Madden gained the doubles finals by putting out Miss Hubbell and Miss Morrill in a hard-fought match, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Starting Times For Bowl Games

By the Associated Press

The timetable, starting times for tomorrow's football bowl games from coast to coast (time is eastern standard):

Event	Teams	Time
Sugar Bowl,	Louisiana State-Santa Clara	2:15
Orange Bowl,	Auburn-Michigan State	2:15
Cotton Bowl,	Rice-Colorado	3:00
East-West,	Picked teams	4:00
Sun Bowl,	Texas Tech-West Virginia	4:00
Rose Bowl,	California-Alabama	5:15

Two Tied for Chess Leadership

HASTINGS, Eng., Dec. 31 (AP)—Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, and Paul Keres of Estonia were tied last night for first place in the International Chess Masters' tournament at the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club. In their matches in the third round, Reshevsky drew with Reuben Fine of New York and Keres defeated V. Kikenas of Latvia.

National Girl's Finalists

By a Staff Photographer
Helen Bernhard (Left) and Sissy Madden

Helen Hicks Plans Return To Amateur Golf Standing

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The country's women golfers can start looking around for a sand trap to hide in, for mighty Helen Hicks has decided to return to the amateur fold and go after all the titles in sight.

The Hewlett, L. I., star, who turned professional in the summer of 1934 after having won the national women's crown in 1931 and finished second in 1933, has notified President John G. Jackson of the U. S. G. A. that she will apply for reinstatement as an amateur before her period of grace expires.

"I can apply any time before June of 1939, which will be five years since I began playing for money," she explained to the Associated Press. "But I probably will do it before then. I want to get back in tournament competition."

The fact that she will have to remain "on parole" for three years between the time of her application and the restoration of her amateur status doesn't bother Helen a bit.

"After all, I'm only 26 now and I dont feel like I will reach the absolute top of my game for several more years. I want to win the championship at least once more and to play on a few Curtis Cup teams against England," she said.

Asked if she had any regrets at having turned pro, or would warn other girls against a similar course, Helen said positively not.

"It's been mighty pleasant," she said, "playing golf all over the world and getting paid for it. Everybody has been nice to me and of course I've played in lots of invitation tournaments. Playing on so many different courses all the time has sharpened up my game, too, I think. But now I just feel like I want to play in the championships again."

Traveling about the land has convinced Helen that women's golf is improving constantly and that she's going to have a tough field against her when she returns to the fray.

"Maybe the top players aren't any better than they were a few years ago, but there are more good ones," she said. "They're everywhere, in every section. Take for example only two of them, Mrs. Charles Newbold of Wichita, Kansas, and Mrs. Dan Chandler at Dallas. Neither is famous nationally, but both are exceptionally fine players, capable of winning the championship."

Strictly on form, the way they were hitting the ball, Miss Hicks rated the country's three best women golfers for the past year: (1) Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., medalist and winner of the 1937 championship; (2) Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, who won her first national title in 1922; (3) Katherine Hemphill of Columbia, S. C.

Asked about Patty Berg, who reached the finals of the national, Helen said she couldn't rank her any better than fourth, maybe fifth.

"Patty is a great little golfer," she explained, "but she's still young and inclined to be nervous. Pardon my saying so, but all that publicity two years ago nearly ruined her. I mean, it put her on the spot and made people expect too much of her. But she'll get over that and be champion yet. She is better out of a sand trap than any woman in the game."

Teams in Final Warm-Up Drills For Big Games

By the Associated Press

Twelve squads of college football players go through their last training session of the season today, the final preliminary before tomorrow's bumper crop of post-season gridiron engagements.

Most of the work is done. Several injured stars, like Alabama's Leroy Monsky, are back in the lineups. The battle lines are drawn, with aerial maneuvers getting a heavy play. Only the weather and the crowds remain question marks along with the inevitable, "Who's going to win." The roundup from the camps:

Rose Bowl—Alabama, hoping for a dry field, was encouraged by a weather forecast. In Pasadena the boys say the only way the tide can stay in the ball game is to strike early and often through the air. California's Golden Bears are indifferent to the weather. They can, and have, played in anything, although a wet field gives their mastodonic line an edge.

Sugar Bowl—One of the stars on the doubtful list is Santa Clara's Everett Fisher, a fullback. Coach Buck Shaw said yesterday that his ace bucker might not be able to play, and then drilled his team on defense against the running and passing of Louisiana State's Young Bussey. The Tigers contented themselves with a signal drill and a look at Santa Clara formations.

Cotton Bowl—Rice reported all clear of injuries as the team arrived in Dallas, scene of the game with Colorado. Coach Jimmy Kitts said his team was "in the best condition of the season," and beamed as his Owls worked out lightly. Bunny Oakes, Colorado mentor, said he would not announce his starting lineup until just before game time.

Orange Bowl—Injuries to Ole Nelson, stellar end, bothered Michigan State's coach, Charlie Bachman. Nelson is the receiver for halfback Johnny Pingel's aerials. Meanwhile, Auburn arrived in Miami, full of confidence. The same lineup which opened the last game of the regular season against Florida will start for the plainsmen.

Sun Bowl—The tightest of the battles loom. West Virginia has flashed a sparkling aerial attack, but so has Texas Tech. Both sides drilled on aerials yesterday.

East-West—The rival squads tapered off by running offensive formations, which should be a tipoff on the kind of game this will be. The West threw passes, while the easterners worked on blocking and line plays. Ed Franco, Fordham's all-America tackle, and Elmore Hackney, Duke halfback, moved into the starting lineup for the East.

McGill Redmen Top Ski Teams

LAC BEAUPORT, Que., Dec. 31 (AP)—Dominating the final slalom and downhill events, the McGill University Redmen yesterday wound up a sweep of the three-day international intercollegiate invitation ski meet at this winter sports center.

With victories in today's two competitions, the McGill contenders compiled a perfect total of 500 points to top teams from colleges in both the United States and Canada. The University of New Hampshire squad finished second, with 396 points and Dartmouth College, the second U. S. entry, came from behind to nose out University of Montreal for third place, 285 to 284.

Laval University of Quebec, with only a few scattered entries, finished last with 75 points.

International-American Hockey Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Eastern Division						
Providence	8	4	6	38	31	22
Philadelphia	9	1	7	51	39	19
New Haven	3	4	11	27	45	10
Springfield	3	4	10	38	47	10
Western Division						
Pittsburgh	9	4	4	38	35	22
Syracuse	9	3	5	56	46	21
Cleveland	7	6	4	39	44	20

Around the Hub

Walter Brown passes along the information that the Ice Follies, Boston Garden's headline figure skating carnival from Jan. 12 through Jan. 15, will be supported by a cast of 50. The unit, which was booked solidly between Oct. 31 and April 1, travels with 24 skating girls for its ballet, group numbers and skating pantomime acts; 20 stars in single and double featured numbers, and its own orchestra leader, master of ceremonies, wardrobe, etc. Last season the Ice Follies appeared in 20 cities and played before approximately 902,000 spectators.

Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, the two most comical characters on blades who last winter practically "stole the show" with their original Old Gray Mare act, will present an entirely new routine here in January. Having performed together for nearly 10 years, this pair ranks high in the figure skating world, but their grace and rhythm on the runners is generally overshadowed by the laughs they produce.

The Y. M. C. A. pool on Huntington Avenue will be the site of the Amateur Athletic Union national junior championships in the 220-yard breaststroke event, it is announced by Coach Ray Millard of the "Y." The national meet is one of 10 which crowd the schedule for the local swimmers during the first two months of 1938.

To date this winter the Y. M. C. A. varsity swimmers have been undefeated against Haverhill, Beverly, Lawrence and Providence "Y" teams. Key men on the squad include: Capt. Wilbur Tirrell, backstroke, breaststroke and freestyler; Gordon Connolly, backstroker and freestyler, and in 1933-34 holder of every freestyle championship obtainable in the New England A. A. U. group; Henry Koltonak, former New England junior titleholder in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events, and Bill Runge, former Massachusetts and Rhode Island "Y" champion in the 50 and 220-yard freestyles.

A hearty handshake to Bill McKechnie, who is named by baseball's Sporting News as the leading major league manager of 1937. Bill's fame, of course, is based on his success with the Bees. And although he will come to Boston in an enemy uniform next season, that of the Cincinnati Reds, his popularity will be none the less apparent. Here's hoping he leads the Reds into the first division of the National League—one notch below the Bees.

The Bees, incidentally, will furnish fuel for the Hot Stove League some time next week with the release of their 1938 club rosters. The data is now in the hands of a printer.

Although all rumors were silenced at the conclusion of the annual December meetings in Chicago, it is a fact the Red Sox are still on the trail of at least one experienced pitcher and are particularly interested in Cleveland's Mel Harder.

Briefs . . . Harvard varsity hockey team closed its three-day tour of the Metropolitan area of New York by defeating Manhattan Arrows last night at Brooklyn Ice Palace, 6 to 3 . . . Pope and Harding each scored twice for the Crimson . . . Dartmouth's unbeaten sextet rallied for four goals in the final period to down Williams, 5 to 3, at Rye, N. Y. . . . E. G. Hoehn of the University Club and Harry K. Cross of the Union Boat Club provided an upset of the seedings yesterday as they advanced to the semifinal round of the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tournament at the Harvard Club . . . Hoehn set back H. Sherman Howes Jr., third seeded, and Cross stopped Thomas E. Jansen Jr., seeded No. 2. E. R.

Powerful Eastern Eleven for Coast Contest Tomorrow

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31 (AP)—Football as played by hand-picked squads of the nation's finest gridiron talent will go on display for charity tomorrow in the shrine's annual east-west game.

Practically every one of the 44 players received some sort of distinction, from All-America rating to honorable mention. The boys are the cream of the 1937 pigskin crop from 30 schools in 21 states.

With a powerful backfield working behind one of the strongest lines possible to assemble, the easterners were popular favorites. Coaches Bernie Bierman of Minnesota and Andy Kerr of Colgate think their charges are the best in years.

The west, coached by Orin "Babe" Hollingbery of Washington State and Major Lawrence "Biff" Jones of Nebraska, has speed plus a dangerous pass attack.

One of the greatest passing duos of the year, Arkansas' Quarterback Dwight Sloan to End Jim Benton, will aid in the western assault. The west has speed in Montana's Halfback Milt Popovich and Gonzaga's Fullback George Karamatic, both triple-threat stars.

The eastern line includes three great Fordham stars, All-America Tackle Ed Franco, Center Alex Wojciechowicz and Tackle Al Babartsky. Most likely to start at left end is Frank Souchak of Pittsburgh, with Andy Bershak of North Carolina at the other flank. Probable opening guards are Gust Zarnas of Ohio State and Joe Drulis of Temple.

East coaches tentatively listed Johnny Michelson of Pittsburgh to open at quarterback, Cecil Isbell of Purdue at left half, Elmore Hackney of Duke at right half and Corby Davis of Indiana at fullback.

A sell-out crowd of 59,000 was expected to fill Kezar Stadium. Cloudy but rainless weather was in prospect.

Dodson Defeats Smith

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—Leonard Dodson defeated Horton Smith by three strokes in an 18-hole playoff yesterday, and won the $750 top prize in the Hollywood open golf tournament. Smith took the $550 second money.

Subsidization Of Athletes Is Condemned

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 (AP)—Subsidization of athletes came in for verbal blasts yesterday during round-table discussions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, whose football rules committee indicated there would be few important changes in the playing code.

W. Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, assailed the subsidizing of athletes and Maj. John L. Griffith in his presidential address scoffed at the theory that de-emphasization of football would increase interest in intramural and minor sports.

"Your committee feels that if a moratorium on rules changes were declared," said Walter R. Okeson, chairman of the NCAA's football rules committee, in his report, "most coaches, players and spectators would heave a sigh of relief.

Will Change When Needed

"We do not decry change if the change is needed; but when a delicate mechanism is running smoothly it is generally best to keep it well oiled and let it run."

The football rules committee will go into executive session on Sunday at Edgewater Park, Miss., with indications it will adopt few changes. The nation's coaches have recommended two, one to bring the ball in 15 yards from the sidelines instead of 10 and the other to rule a thrown ball as an incomplete pass and count it as a down if a forward from behind the line of scrimmage inadvertently touches an ineligible man.

Addressing a large gathering of delegates to the thirty-second annual meeting of the N. C. A. A., Rickey suggested that schools "stop subsidizing athletes in violation of the spirit of true sportsmanship, or come out in the open and admit you're hiring your teams."

"The National League," he continued, "has already passed a rule that will not interfere with college boys who are good baseball prospects until they have graduated, or with certain specific exceptions, in their year of graduation.

Playing With Fire

Dr. Aydelotte told the delegates that when college and university officials "tolerate corrupt and hypocritical standards" in an activity in which young men instinctively take so much interest as they do in athletics, "they are playing with fire."

Any plan of openly subsidized athletics would mean filling our colleges and universities with men who do not belong there, Dr. Aydelotte said, adding "good athletes can also be good students."

Prof. William B. Owens of Stanford University was elected president of the association, succeeding Major Griffith. Dean Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan University was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The following vice-presidents, by districts, were elected: first, Malcolm Farmer of Yale; second, Phil Badger of New York University; third, N. W. Dougherty, of Tennessee; fourth, L. W. St. John of Ohio State; fifth, Dr. F. H. Everhardt of Washington University; sixth, Prof. James C. Dolley of Texas; seventh, Prof. C. L. Eckel of Colorado; eighth, Prof. H. C. Willett of University of South. St. John, Eckel and Dolley are new officers.

N. C. A. A. football rules committee, the group that lays down the laws for play, was named as follows:

Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh, chairman; W. S. Langford of New York City, secretary; A. A. Stagg, College of Pacific, a life member; W. G. Crowell of Swarthmore; Lew Mahoney of Denver; W. J. Bingham of Harvard; George Veekner of Iowa State; W. A. Alexander of Georgia Tech; F. H. Yost of Michigan; W. O. Hunter of Southern California; Dana X. Bible of Texas.

The 1938 convention will be held in Chicago during Christmas week.

Dartmouth Takes Lead at Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—Dartmouth College skied to an early lead in the 17th annual Lake Placid Club college week ski competition. Winning the first three places in the 14-kilometer cross-country and the slalom races, the Green team romped into a commanding lead yesterday over eight other eastern colleges—Harvard, Yale, Williams, Cornell, Middlebury, Bowdoin, Penn State and Colgate, in that order.

Edward Merservey won the cross-country race, in 1h. 17m. 7.8s.; Roy Chamberlin finished second and Percy Rideouts third with Gayle Aiken of Yale fourth and Raymond B. Unsworthy of Middlebury fifth. E. P. Wells won the slalom event in 37.6s., with Edgar A. Hunter a close second. Merservey tied with E. K. Hine of Yale for third.

In the northwood invitation hockey tournament for preparatory schools, Choate Academy defeated Albany Academy, 4 to 3, in an overtime game to steal the spotlight of the first night's play.

Other games saw Exeter winning from Morristown, 3 to 1; Nichols from Andover, 3 to 1 and Northwood from Williston, 2 to 1.

In college hockey, Clarkson defeated Queens University, 2 to 0, in the first of a three-game series.

Listed Sullivan Trophy Winners

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Winners of the Sullivan Memorial trophy, for amateur athletic achievement and sportsmanship:

Sullivan Trophy Winners

Year	Winner and Sport	Pts
1930	Robert T. Jones Jr., golf	1625
1931	Barney Berlinger, track	424
1932	James A. Bausch, track	687
1933	Glenn Cunningham, track	611
1934	William R. Bonthron, track	1072
1935	W. Lawson Little Jr., golf	694
1936	Glenn Morris, track	1106
1937	J. Donald Budge, tennis	1393

Sullivan Award to Budge Creates No Big Surprise

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—No one was very much surprised today over the selection of J. Donald Budge as the Sullivan award winner for 1937.

The landslide victory for the carrot-topped tennis ace with the racquetful of titles was generally expected. The prized trophy tops off a year during which he rose to the top of the world's tennis heap, brought back the Davis Cup to America and was named in the Associated Press annual poll as the No. 1 athlete of the year.

The 600 sports leaders who balloted in the trophy election conducted by the A. A. U., results of which were announced yesterday, picked Budge by the one-sided margin of 1398 points to 704 for second-place Don Lash, Indiana's durable distance runner, as the athlete "who by his performance, example and influence as an amateur and a man, has done the most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship."

Each of the voting 600 cast ballots for first, second and third-place nominations, with votes counting five points for first, three for second and one for third.

If there was any surprise in the voting, it was in the selection of little Katherine Rawls, Florida's all-round swimmer and diver, for third place, with 425 points, over such contenders as Archie San Romani, Kansas runner, with 293; Adolph Keifer, swimmer, 164; Ralph Flanagan, swimmer, 161; Bill Sefton, Southern California pole vaulter, with 156; polo-playing Stewart Iglehart, 122; Hank Luisetti, Stanford's basketball ace, with 109, and Columbia's track speedster, Ben Johnson, with 89.

Budge is the first tennis player to win the award—officially the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy—which first went to Bobby Jones for his golfing grand slam in 1930, and was taken by Glenn Morris, Colorado's Olympic decathlon champion, last year.

By a Staff Photographer
J. Donald Budge

Queen's Sextet Heads for N.Y.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 31 (CP)—Once more under the guidance of Flat Walsh, former goaler for the Montreal Maroons, Queen's senior intercollegiate hockey team is now on its way to New York to play its opening games of the International Intercollegiate hockey series and its first games of the season.

In addition to scheduled games with Yale and Princeton, the tri-color play a series of three games at Lake Placid with Clarkson College of Technology.

Queen's plays the Clarkson team and then goes to New York for games with the New York Athletic Club and St. Nicholas Club, then to New Haven, Conn., where it will play Yale Jan. 6, with the final game of the tour with Princeton at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 8.

Few changes from last year are seen on the lineup of the Tricolor, though Coach Walsh is confident there will be more punch to the Queen's play.

The Tricolor lost Joey Catlin, center of last year's team, but in Williamson, a youngster from the West, they have uncovered a flashy performer.

College Chess Results

N. Y. U. 3, Yeshiva 1.
Brooklyn 3½, Cornell ½.
C. C. N. Y. 2, Columbia 2.

Junior Net Star Is 'Mystery Man' In Indoor Tennis

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The "man of mystery," as the national junior indoor tennis championships went into their semifinal stage today, was meek, mild-mannered Joseph Fishbach, holder of the metropolitan title.

The other three singles survivors have distinctly characteristic games. Top-seeded William Gillespie of Scarborough School has a sharp service which he almost invariably follows to the net. His rival, Marvin Kantrowitz of New York and the University of Texas, has a twisting southpaw service that has troubled each of his opponents.

Isadore Bellis, University of Pennsylvania sophomore, who stands sixth to Gillespie's No. 5 in national ranking, also has a stout delivery and is an efficient workman in the forecourt.

But Fishbach's game is as colorless as his personality. He slouches both on and off the court and, during the course of a match, it becomes a growing mystery how he wins—yet he does with remarkable success.

It is no mystery, however, to the one player among the four who has faced him most often. That is Kantrowitz, who holds a 5—3 edge in their tournament series to date, a series that will have its ninth renewal in the final if both he and Fishbach come through today. It is a possibility that is far from remote.

"Joe," says Marvin, who was Fishbach's teammate at Dewitt Clinton High in New York for two years, "is the type who forces his opponents into errors. He's not an offensive player, but bases his strength on his ability to return everything you send him. And he can't be flustered."

N. E. College Hockey

Results Dec. 30
Harvard 8, Manhattan Arrows 3.
Dartmouth 5, Williams 3.

Clancy Resigns; Detroit Wings And Chicago Tie

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	2	4	38	31	28
Rangers	9	2	7	45	39	20
Chicago	6	3	9	32	41	15
Detroit	3	3	13	29	56	9
Canadian Division						
Toronto	9	5	4	40	41	23
Americans	8	2	8	37	33	18
Canadiens	7	6	4	44	39	20
Maroons	6	1	11	37	43	13

Result Dec. 30
Chicago 2, Detroit 2, overtime.

By the Associated Press

Frank (King) Clancy is out of the National Hockey League today for the first time in 10 years.

He wound up his long career last night by resigning as coach of the lowly Montreal Maroons, thus ending a decade during which he wrote his name in the record books as one of hockey's better defense men, served for a short time as "ambassador of good will" for the Toronto Maple Leafs, and finally hooked up as Maroon pilot.

Today he was back at his home in Ottawa, where he broke into big league hockey with the Ottawa Senators. It was from the Senators that Clancy was sold to the Maple Leafs for what is generally regarded as the all-time top price for a hockey player—a reported $50,000.

Clancy as Scout

Although the Maroons, in announcing his resignation last night, said Clancy would be retained as scout, "the king" indicated he would hold no official berth.

"I'm through with the Maroons," he announced. "My connection with them is severed, although I'll keep my eyes open for players for them."

Temporarily in charge of the Maroons, who are trailing the league a international section, is Tommy Gorman, the club president who relinquished the coaching job to Clancy at the start of the season. It had been Clancy's first venture as pilot of a club. He retired as Maple Leaf player in November, 1936, and served out that season as Toronto's "good will ambassador," before the Leafs released him when he was offered the Montreal coaching job.

Seeking Successor

"I believe the Maroon players honestly tried their best for me," he said. "But that best just wasn't good enough. I'm not saying anything more now. Maybe in just a few days I'll give my own version."

Meantime, the Maroons cast about for a successor to Clancy. Reported to be under consideration were Lionel (Big Train) Conacher, who has turned to politics since winding up his playing career last season; Frank Patrick, former Boston Bruins' manager and brother of New York Rangers' manager, Lester; Clem Loughlin, ex-pilot of Chicago's Black Hawks, and Frank Nighbor, great poke-checking center-ice of a decade ago.

Clancy's resignation took attention away from the only game on last night's hockey program, in which the bottom two clubs in the loop's American section, the Detroit Red Wings and Chicago Black Hawks, fought to a 2-all overtime tie. The Wings, fourth in the standings, got away to a two-goal lead, but wilted as the third-place Hawks rushed in with the two tying tallies in the third session.

American Hockey Association

Results Dec. 30
Tulsa 3, St. Louis 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

WILBUR— Tonight at 8:30. Pop. Mat. Tom'w. "AUDIENCE ACTUALLY CHEERED" Globe
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD IN THE NON-STOP LAUGH HIT "LEANING ON LETTY" SEATS NOW
New Year's Eve, $1.10, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c, $1.10, $1.65. Eves., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, inc. tax. Eves., 8:30.

Shubert COPLEY Theatre
Stuart and Dartmouth Sts. HAN. 4520
Eves. 8:30—Pop. Mat. Tom'w 2:30
ABBEY PLAYERS THEATRE DUBLIN
THIS WEEK 'THE FAR-OFF HILLS'
Next week Mon. to Wed., JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK. Thurs. to Sat., PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD, followed by RISING OF THE MOON. Pop. Prices, 55c to $2.20. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.65. New Year's Eve $1.10 to $3.30. SEATS ON SALE ALSO—WILBUR THEATRE

PLYMOUTH—Eves. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w
MILTON SHUBERT presents in association with Ruth Selwyn
The HOUSEMASTER
IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY with FREDERICK LEISTER
Eves. 55c-$2.75. Pop. Mats. Thurs., 55c to $1.10. Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.65, tax incl. NEW YEAR'S EVE: $1.10 to $3.30

WPA Federal Music Project
SUN. EVE., 8:15 SANDERS THEATRE Harvard Univ.
Final Concert of Series
AMERICAN MUSIC
State Symphony Orchestra
25c ALEXANDER THIEDE Conducting 40c

SOUTH STATION
FOX MOVIETONE & PARAMOUNT NEWSREEL HIGHLIGHTS OF LIBERTY LIFE
PANAY BOMBING!
20 MINUTES OF (IN TECHNICOLOR) POPEYE
POPEYE MEETS ALI BABA & 40 THIEVES
Latest MARCH OF TIME!
2 HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Eddie Cantor
"ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN"
Rex Beach's
"THE BARRIER"
NEW YEAR'S EVE—MIDNIGHT PREVIEW
Irene Dunne—Cary Grant
"THE AWFUL TRUTH"
Show starts at 11:30

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
Saturday, Monday, Robert Montgomery Tuesday Rosalind Russell
in LIVE, LOVE, AND LEARN
with Peter Lorre and Dolores Del Rio in LANCER SPY

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

19TH WEEK! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT! "Deeply moving, perfectly acted." George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
(Ac 4-4337. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Imperial Theatre
"TOVARICH"
Jan. 3-4-5, 1938

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Good Food by Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes, and varied, interesting menus.
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165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON
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Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
442 STUART STREET

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY STREET
A Happy Start for the Evening
Exceptional Dinners
Prompt, Inviting Service
5-8 P. M.
Luncheon Afternoon Tea

Brittany Coffee Shop
SUNDAY DINNER
12:30 to 2:30
SUPPER 6 TO 8
222 Newbury Street, Near Exeter Street

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
or any day!—enjoy our delectable food, served with a nicety you will appreciate, in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel St., Brookline

LEXINGTON, MASS.

Delightful Dining
Seiler's 1775 House
luncheon-Tea-Dinner
LEXINGTON Route 2
Open all year

NO. LEOMINSTER, MASS.

Clover Hills Farms, Inc.
KINGS CORNER, ROUTE 13
Chicken Dinners, also a la carte
We make our own Ice Cream. It is delicious.

CONCORD, N. H.

When in Concord, N. H.
enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. Cen. New 2139
Open Sundays

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Dine Delightfully
Seiler's 1812 HOUSE
FRAMINGHAM CENTER
On the Worcester Turnpike — Route 9
Open all year

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KOFORD'S
NEW YEAR'S EVE
Our Steaks, Chops, Lobster and One Half Broiled Chicken broiled on our famous charcoal broiler
Home-Made Candy
641 Massachusetts Ave. Arl. 1948
Home Made Ice Cream Delivered

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Davis
145 West 55th Street
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

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Luncheon from 45c
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Dinner 75c
Famed for Fine Food
OPEN SUNDAYS

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant
For 26 years Reading's most famous place to eat
537-545 PENN STREET

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 913,360
1937 vol. to date 408,888,770
1936 vol to date 496,962,880

Aircrafts Rise Fractionally In Quiet Turnover

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Aside from a few aircrafts and specialties, leading stocks were unable to make headway in today's final session of 1937.

There were a few feeble efforts to rally the list, but these failed to follow through and losers of fractions to a point or so were widespread near the closing hour.

Activity was notably lacking. With the ticker tape frequently motionless, the turnover was at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

Aircrafts Rise

Inclined to edge forward were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Wright Aeronautical, Curtiss-Wright "A," Glenn Martin, Dome, McIntyre, Goodyear and Woolworth.

On the losing end the greater part of the time were Inland Steel, du Pont, Allied Chemical, American Can, Johns-Manville, Union Carbide, J. I. Case, American Metal, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Locomotive, Phillips Petroleum, Sears Roebuck and Reynolds Tobacco "B."

Motors, rails and utilities did little. American Water Works was resistant following approval by the S. E. C. of the company's plan for reorganization.

A navy order for nearly $2,000,000 in bombing planes aided Curtiss-Wright. Shares of plane makers generally reflected optimistic earnings estimated for the coming year, due partly to expanding armament demands.

Signs of a pickup in mill operations next week were encouraging to those who have been watching the lengthy decline in production to the lowest levels since 1934.

Bond Trend Is Down

Fractional price changes, with the trend tilting slightly downward, marked final trading in 1937 in the bond market today.

Gains of less than a point were made by Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Erie 5s, National Dairy 3¾s and Southern Pacific 4½s. Bonds on the offside included Missouri Pacific 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4¼s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Governments ranged between advances of 5-32ds and losses of 2-32ds. Other than a run-up of 2¾ points in Polish 6s, there was little activity in the foreign group.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Minor gains and losses were about evenly balanced on the curb market today, with many active issues showing no change as the market approached its end.

An exception was a 9-point run-up in Pennsylvania Water & Power to 72 on light demand. Aluminum Co. lost 1, Safety Car dropped 2, and fractional declines ruled in Pan American Airways, Cities Service, Northern States Power "A" and Consolidated Copper.

Advances were made by Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, Lake Shore Mines and American Gas.

New Financing Far Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—New Financing for this short holiday week amounted to $11,123,000, a special compilation by Poor's Publishing Company shows, against $11,032,269 the previous week and $42,204,800 the corresponding week last year.

The comparative table showed:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$4,698,000	$8,870,000
Public utility	6,425,000	27,874,800
Industrial	....	2,450,000
Stock	....	2,758,000
Miscellaneous	....	250,000
Total	11,123,000	42,204,800

Soft Coal Output Decreases Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Coal Association estimated bituminous coal production last week amounted to 5,925,000 tons, compared with 10,014,000 tons the previous week.

Coal men attributed most of the drop to abnormally large production and accumulation of industrial stocks just before the new government-fixed minimum prices became effective Dec. 16.

Approve American Water's Plan of Simplification

WASHINGTON (AP)—The securities commission generally approved a plan submitted by American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., for simplification of the corporation under the public utilities holding company act.

The commission said the utility subsidiaries of the corporation constituted a single, integrated public utility system.

Retention by the applicant of water properties, other than those controlled through American communities company, and of coal and appliance businesses was described as "reasonably incidental" and to the operation of the corporation's utilities system.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., and subsidiaries, reported net earnings for the quarter ended November 30, of $709,465, compared with a total for the same quarter a year ago of $1,321,701. Earnings per common share were 72 cents, compared with $1.75 for the previous period. The November quarter is the first of the company's fiscal year.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 29: Receipts, $62,630,894.83; expenditures, $58,757,854.58; balance, $2,992,580,646.15; customs receipts for the month, $27,584,730. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $3,151,445,190.85; expenditures, $3,777,177,553.36, including $1,020,738,169.29 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $625,712,562.91; gross debt, $37,278,949,976.97, an increase of $3,241,781.42 above the previous day; gold assets, $13,759,976,471.78, including $1,227,690,809.27 of inactive gold.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars — Sales in 100s — High — Low — Last — Net Ch'ge

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	38½	36½	36½	Dec 29
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Dec 30
23⅜	7¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	9	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+1¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.60)	8	20¼	19¼	20¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	8	49½	48¾	49½	—1
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	7	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
18⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	10	11½	11¼	11½	
5⅝	1	Allegheny	21	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
58½	10	Allegpf xw	3	14	14	14	Dec 28
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	14	14	14	—1
50	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	Dec 30
52¼	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	14½	14¼	14¼	Dec 28
45⅝	13	Allied Chl (1.60)	5	16¾	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
250½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	163	161	163½	—1½
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1a)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	Dec 29
33⅜	10	Allied Mills (2g)	6	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores (.30a)	32	7	6½	7	
65	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	7	49½	49	49	Dec 29
69¾	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	20	47½	46¼	47¼	— ⅝
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	19	19	19	Dec 29
114½	51½	Amerada (2)	8	57¾	56	56¾	— ⅜
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	5	58	58	58	+ ¼
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	10	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	2	42½	42½	42½	—1
121	69	Am Can (4)	10	70¾	69⅛	70¼	— ¼
174	151¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	161	160	160	Dec 28
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	6	23⅜	23½	23¾	— ⅜
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	45	45	45	Dec 30
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	15	15½	14½	14½	— ¾
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
113	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	94	94	94	—1
23⅜	8¼	Am Colortype	3	6	6	6	
30⅜	8¼	Am Comi Alco (1¼a)	31	11	10½	11	+ ¼
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¾g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	15	3½	3½	3½	
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	6	18½	17½	18½	Dec 29
38½	5¾	Am & For P 5½ pf	4	8⅜	8½	8⅜	— ⅜
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10½	10½	10½	
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
55⅜	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	22½	22	22½	+1½
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	33½	33	33½	+ ⅜
4¾	1½	Am Ice	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	18½	18¾	18¾	Dec 28
17⅜	5¾	Am International	6	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	13	19¼	18⅝	18¾	—1⅛
129	53	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	61	60¾	61	Dec 29
29¾	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	3	Am Mach & Met	5	4	3¾	3¾	Dec 30
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	5	31½	31	31	—1¾
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	24	5¾	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P&L $6pf (5¼k)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Dec 30
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf(4.68¾k)	5	29¾	29⅛	29¾	+ ⅜
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	47	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	23	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
101⅝	63¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ¾
38	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
29	5½	Am Seating (1¼g)	6	10	9½	10	Dec 30
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	17	48¾	46	46	— ¾
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	+2
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	19	32	31	32	+ ¼
26½	7⅜	Am Stores	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
58⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
143¾	104½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	106	106	106	Dec 28
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 29
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	144¾	144	144½	— ¼
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	2	61	61	61	+1
99⅛	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	10	63½	61¾	63½	+1½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	Dec 30
20⅜	4¼	Am Type Founders	13	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	30	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 2 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	4	4	4	4	
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	2	27½	26¾	27½	+1
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+1¼
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	93	29⅜	28⅝	29½	
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	4	43	42	43	
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	3	16	16	16	
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 27
10¾	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	+2⅜
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	5	23	23	23	Dec 30
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Dec 28
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	48	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜
24¾	10	Armour Ill pf (6)	2	58⅝	57	57	Dec 29
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	12	33½	32⅝	33½	
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Dec 30
3⅞	2⅜	Arlcom	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	6	Assd Dry Goods	3	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 30
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83½	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associatas Inv (3a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Dec 30
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	17	37	35¾	35¾	—1½
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	*1	68	68	68	Dec 30
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (11½g)	4	22¼	21¼	22¼	— ¼
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	8	5½	5	5	Dec 29
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	6	10	9¾	10	Dec 29
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	13	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	41	40¼	40½	Dec 29
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	8	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec 30
36⅜	3½	Auburn Auto	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	2½	2½	2½	Dec 30
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	17	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	25	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	42	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	5	12¼	12	12	Dec 30
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Dec 29
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	7	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	19	13½	13¼	13¼	
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	Dec 29
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	12	15	14½	15	
87⅛	31	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	9	94	94	94	Dec 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	96	96	96	Dec 22
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	22	7⅞	7⅝	7⅜	Dec 29
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	27	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2x)	14	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
29	5½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	29	29	29	Dec 30
105¾	41	Beth Steel (3g)	99	58⅞	57	58⅜	+ ⅛
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	11	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Dec 30
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	93	92⅝	92⅝	+4⅛
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	22¼	22½	22¾	
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	11	13½	13¼	13¼	Dec 29
29½	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	3	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40k)	48	32¼	30⅛	31⅞	+ ¼
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	11	23	23	23	— ⅜
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	31	13	12⅞	13	Dec 30
28	16	Borden (1.60)	21	17½	16¾	17	+ ⅜
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	15	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (3½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 30
23¼	7	Brideent Brass (¾g)	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	22	19¾	19½	19¾	
53½	22	Brigg&Strat (3½g)	1	22¼	22	22	Dec 29
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	28½	28	28½	Dec 29
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7	7	7	Dec 30
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	11	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	*9	26	23	26	Dec 30
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	5	18	18	18	— ⅛
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34	34	34	Dec 29
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	Dec 30
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	9	7½	7⅜	7½	
14⅜	2¾	Budd Mfg	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
45½	10¾	Bullard Co (2g)	7	16½	16½	16½	Dec 30
65¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (4a)	7	25½	24⅞	25½	
18⅝	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	6	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	6	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
39	6¾	Bush Term 7% deb	3	6¾	6½	6½	— ¾
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
9¾	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Dec 29

C

48⅛	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
52⅛	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49⅝	Dec 28
6⅜	1	Callahan Z-Ld	17	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	6	7	7	7	
37⅜	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	7	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	7	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	21	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (2)	4	28½	28½	28½	Dec 30
18½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (½gr)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85r)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6r)	2	83	82½	83	—3
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	11	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅜
108¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
41¾	13	Celanese Corp	16	14¼	14	14⅛	
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Dec 21
48¼	19½	Celotex (1.20r)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
38	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	28	28	28	
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	8	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 30
24⅜	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	6	6¼	6	6¼	
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.60r)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Dec 28
86⅜	34¾	Cerro de Pas (4a)	10	37½	36¾	37¼	— ¼
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	16	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ¼
63½	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
48	5	Checker Cab	3	7	7	7	Dec 29
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	28	33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	90	90	90	Dec 29
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	18	42½	41¾	41¾	— ½
4¾	⅜	Chi & E Ill	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 30
13½	3	Chi & E Ill pf	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 30
6⅜	⅞	Chi & N W	3	1	1	1	
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	5	3½	3⅜	3½	
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1	1	1	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	12	10⅝	10⅜	10½	Dec 29
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	10	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	7	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
45	26¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Dec 26
3¾	¾	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
16⅛	1¾	C R I & P 7% pf	3	2	2	2	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
22⅛	13	Chick Cot Oil	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Dec 30
15⅝	3	Childs Co	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	
138¼	48⅛	Chrysler (10g)	130	47⅞	46⅝	47⅜	— ⅜
21⅝	11	Chy Ice & P (2)	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜

City Stores — Clark Equip — Clev Cr R — Climax Molyb — Cluett Peabody — Coca-Cola — Coca-Cola A — Colgate-Palm — Colgate-Palm pf — Coll & Alk — Colo Fuel & Ir — Columb Br A — Colum Br B — Colum G&El — Colum G&El pf A — Colum Pict vtc — Colum Pict pf — Colum Carbon — Coml Credit — Coml Credit pf — Coml Invest Tr — Coml I Tr cv pf — Comml Solv — Comwith & Sou — Comwith & So pf — Conde Nast — Congoleum-Nairn — Congress Cigar — Consol Aircraft — Consol Cigar — Consol Edison — Consol Edison pf — Consol Film — Consol Film pf — Consol Laundries — Consol Oil — Consol Oil $5 pf — Consol RR Cuba pf — Consol Textile — Consol Coal — Consol Coal pf — Consum Pow pf — Container Corp — Cont Baking A — Cont Baking B — Cont Baking pf — Cont Can — Cont Can pf — Cont Dis Fib — Cont Ins — Cont Motors — Cont Oil Del — Cont Oil Steel — Corn Products — Corn Products pf — Cotr — Crane Co — Crane Co cv pf — Cream of Wh — Crosley Radio — Crown Cork — Crwn Ck pf xw — Crwn Ck pf xw — Crown Zellerb — Crown Zeller pf — Crucible Steel — Crucible Stl pf — Cuba Co — Cuban-Am Sugar — Cudahy Pack — Curtis Publishing — Curtis Pub pf — Curtiss-Wright — Curtiss-Wrt'f A — Cutler-Hamm'r

10⅝	2	City Stores	5	3	3⅛	3	+ ⅛
48	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	4	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
46½	19½	Clev Cr R (2.80g)	2	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	8	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅝
39⅞	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (2a)	5	114	113	114	+3½
89	58½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	56	56	Dec 23
23¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	10	9⅝	9	9	
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	2	96	96	96	—1½
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (2c)	1	20½	20½	20½	
51½	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	9	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.50g)	10	17	16¾	17	Dec 30
31½	16⅝	Colum Br B (1.90g)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	Dec 30
30⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.40g)	97	8½	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
168	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	73	73	73	+ ½
30½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
48⅛	28¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	27	27	27	Dec 29
135¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	67	67	67	Dec 30
69¼	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	6	31⅛	31½	31½	
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	81	81	81	Dec 24
80¼	34	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	15	37	36¼	37	+1
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	23	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	79	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (2)	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	Dec 30
19½	4⅛	Conde Nast	1	6½	5½	5½	+ ¼
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	5	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
19¼	7¾	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
33⅝	8	Consol Aircraft (¼g)	2	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾g)	9	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
40⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	43	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
5¾	1	Consol Film	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Dec 30
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	43	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	2⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	½	3½	3½	3½	Dec 29
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	11	½	⅝	½	+ ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
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Business and Industry

Quasi-Monopolies Seen at Bottom of Wealth Disparity in U. S.

Commerce and Finance

Economists Views Divergent as To Wage Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 31—Economists are today wide apart on the effect of labor costs on business, some holding they are too high, others that they should be kept up, it was revealed at the closing sessions of 11 national learned societies here yesterday. Several of these societies were sources of some of the earlier Roosevelt "brain trust."

Dr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University and one-time chairman of President Roosevelt's automobile labor board, saw high price labor as an impediment to investment, but as sustained by the force of organized labor.

Sees Uneconomic Wage Level

"As far as one can see into the future," he said in a paper read at a joint meeting of the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association, "the policies of government and organized labor and the effects of our unemployment compensation laws will combine to fix labor cost pretty much where it is today. This is not favorable to large-scale expansion and, hence, employment and earnings."

Prof. Lorie Tarshis of Tufts College opposed the view that wages should be reduced, and warned against slashes in this direction, holding they would slow up investment unless they were accompanied by general price reduction.

Dr. Wolman, whose paper was read by a colleague because he was unable to attend the meeting, stressed that much of the union labor gains had resulted from organizing campaigns and strikes that won wage increases.

"Much of the political following of the Administration likewise traces to the promise of higher wages and fewer hours," he continued. "We have not yet learned that high wages do not guarantee high labor income and full employment."

Dr. Wolman said that in manufacturing wages had increased from 42 cents an hour in 1933 to 60 cents in August, 1937, while the decrease in hours might be estimated as high as 10 a week.

The failure of new investment, he said, was to be attributed in large part to a tendency to push costs up higher than the level of income justified, attributing this in part to governmental policies.

Would Hold Up Wages

Mr. Tarshis held that economists who figure the effects of wage reductions had assumed a closed economy in which wages made up the whole of prime costs and in which there was perfect competition.

"They picture a race between falling money expenditures and falling prices," he said. "They are not even of one mind on the outcome of such a race.

"But suppose we assume that instead of perfect competition there is a considerable degree of monopoly with administered prices. Then an important decline in output under administered prices will discourage orders for capital goods. Investment will be discouraged. If at the same time, the prices of investment goods are themselves stabilized, a general reduction in wages is even more likely to discourage investment.

"On the other hand, the setting of high minimum wages would, most of all, in such circumstances, encourage investment.

"Minimum wages provide some tendency for greater expenditures, due to the redistribution of income favorable to labor. If prices are completely administered, it is sufficient that the minimum wage levels be set sufficiently high to mean a wage increase.

"I would regard these conclusions as an argument not only against wage reduction unless accompanied by a slicing of administered prices, but also against the passive policy of allowing wages to decline in depression."

Bank Clearings Off 14 P. C. Below 1936

NEW YORK (AP) — Total bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the five-day week ended Dec. 29 were $4,992,042,000. A drop of 14.5 per cent from $5,837,205,000 in the comparable 1936 week, also a five-day period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Clearings this week fell $1,653,482,000 from the six-day week preceding, while the 1936 comparative showed a drop of $1,925,463,000.

In New York clearings stood at $3,081,251,000, a decline of 17.4 per cent from $3,730,910,000 in the like week last year. Turnover in cities outside New York was $1,910,791,000 against $2,106,495,000 a year ago, a loss of 9.3 per cent.

Dallas recorded an advance of 7.6 per cent over last year, although the majority of outside centers reported decreases, including: Louisville, a drop of 30.8 per cent; Detroit, 28.3; Boston, 17.1; Cincinnati, 15.3; Minneapolis, 13.0; Portland, Ore., 9.0, and Kansas City, 7.9.

Chicago clearings declined 10.7 per cent to $289,500,000.

French Government Cuts Export Duty on Scrap Iron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The French Government has reduced the export duty on scrap iron from 50 francs to 5 francs a 100 kilograms because of the negligible disparity between French and world prices and the lower demand for scrap metal.

France is reported ready to enter the international scrap cartel governing purchases for principal European countries. The cartel recently set the price for the first quarter of 1938 at 60 shillings ($15) a ton, f. o. b.

Business, Officials, Economists At Odds on Trade Cycle Control

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Observers here in Wall Street, mulling over in back-office discussions among the security analysts or in board-room chatter while the translux idles, are inclined to think that the current aspect of the perennial feud between business and government over who caused the depression is really a sign that neither of these wordy protagonists has any real answer to the question of what to do about it.

Business men and government officials have been at odds, not merely in the last four years, but off and on ever since, practically, there were any such classes. They both, in fact, entered European society at about the same time, the business man evolving out of the commercial guild, the official out of court society.

In Protestant countries these two classes, as they became respectable and responsible through the development of nationalism and then of parliamentary supremacy, have sunk their differences in the common control of a third great caste, the military, but their conflicts have never been far beneath the surface. After their hostilities became secularized, at the end of the religious wars, philosophers began to state their positions with John Locke asserting that the rights of private property were above the state and Thomas Hobbes from the other side defending the Leviathan or totalitarian state against the trading Whigs.

Who Caused the Depression

The current controversy—over who caused the depression—is therefore considered as merely a new version of an old domestic quarrel. However, it is at least a new version, for the business cycle has never before been such a principal subject of contention. For this, perhaps, the tipping political scales of history are partly responsible, for when business and officialdom were at peace, as in Victorian England and Republican America between the Civil War and the World War, business depressions were generally looked upon as a visitation to be discreetly sidestepped in serious economic palaver. Business men lost heir money and said nothing.

People who lost heir jobs and their security did not know the trade jargon of economics. Now it has been popularized, and an argument results. Officials and politicians began it and there is much interest here in how they will make out now that a superficial view of things seems to give them the worst of it.

There was some discussion here of just what President Roosevelt meant in his press conference when he said the press had been fostering fear. Two interpretations are found possible—one that the press has seemed to side with business in criticism of the undivided profits tax and the capital gains tax. The other is that the press has helped discourage business by printing news of falling stock prices, and helped to discourage the stock market by printing news of falling business, and lastly helped to discourage both by printing bearish opinions of economists, market analysts, financial correspondents, etc.

Should Bad News Be Suppressed?

If the latter, the question thought to be raised of whether, as a solution, the printing of adverse business news and predictions should be suppressed. Under such circumstances, of course, even official forecasts would have to be banned, such as that of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which in its "Demand and Price Situation" review says that "it is not likely that improvement in industrial production, which may occur in the near future, will be very marked or very well sustained during the first half of 1938." If accurate reporting of business conditions and forecasts were stopped, it is felt here, the business cycle might be just as acute because in a despairing mood the country might assume conditions to be actually worse than reported. Good news would not be believed if it was known that bad news was being suppressed.

An indication of how both business and government have failed to hit on a solution to the business cycle is found here in a small news item published by the local Journal of Commerce. Under the heading "Economists Differ Widely in Opinions on Trade Outlook" it starts the story as follows: "Opinions on the business outlook expressed by a group of industrial economists and statisticians regularly interviewed by the Journal of Commerce reflect greater disagreement over probable trends and considerably more reluctance to express an opinion than at any time in the recent past. . . ."

Skeptical opinion here has it that in a situation where economists and statisticians, presumably paid by their employers to guess successfully, are at such odds, there is evidently no certainty at all about the outlook and no known way in which certainly can be achieved. This very condition provides an unhappy commentary on the prospects of such programs as those of Senator Thomas and other believers in managed credit who would have the Reserve Board decide the proper level of prices and then, by means not stated, hold prices at that level.

What Controls Cycle

Incidentally, in this connection, discussion of whether the phases of the business cycle are "due to monetary causes" is largely out of fashion in financial circles here. During the 1929-1932 decline this was a favorite theme of economic dialecticians, with the honors going chiefly to that school which taught that "monetary causes" were of secondary importance.

After the country went off the gold standard, however, "monetary causes" came back into favor with the popularity of theories that juggling of the price of gold could produce automatic results in business sentiment. The end of this period was roughly signalized with the publication in "Fortune" Magazine of an article by Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board expressing a belief that control of business sentiment required in practice co-ordinated control of nearly everything, including taxes, tariffs, budget policies, security flotations, stock prices, industrial expansion programs, and so on. In such case there could be no business cycle because there could be no business in the usual sense of that word.

This evidence of official skepticism about "monetary causes" has in the last few months been followed by the spread of unofficial skepticism, as a natural consequence of the fact that with interest rates still at unprecedentedly low levels business sentiment nevertheless declined with unprecedented speed.

Among those here who professionally apply a speculative turn of mind to stock prices the leading question at present is what political signs to look for as evidence of an impending turn in business sentiment. There is a feeling that despite the current stability in the stock market, the trend of business sentiment can and probably will continue its downward direction by its own inertia (sometimes called the "vicious spiral of deflation") until some startling change occurs in the political or social milieu in which business operates. Favorite among the guesses as to such change are (a) clear evidence of a political reaction; or (b) clear evidence that some new form of monetary unorthodoxy is about to be accepted by Congress and the public.

Auto Production Drops During Week

DETROIT (AP)—Automobile production for the current week was estimated at 49,550 cars and trucks by Ward's Automotive Reports, which compared the output with 67,230 units last week and 79,538 in the corresponding week of 1936.

Ward's predicted a production of approximately 265,000 cars and trucks for automotive plants in the United States and Canada during January, and a total output for 1938 of 3,700,000 units.

Steel Scrap Price Advanced

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow Jones & Co. said in a Pittsburgh dispatch sales of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap had been made at $14.50 a ton, an advance of 50 cents over the previous sale. The new quotation of $14 to $14.50 a ton compares with a low for the year of $13, touched several weeks ago.

Savings Deposits Rise $1,000,000,000 In June 30 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year June 30, 1937, savings deposits in banks and trust companies throughout the United States increased $1,036,863,000, or 4.4 per cent, according to the American Bankers Association in its annual survey of savings deposits just completed.

The June 30 total was $24,499,448,000, which was $3,373,914,000 above the low of $21,125,534,000 in 1933.

All states, with the exception of one New England state, one east central state and four west central states, show an increase in savings deposit volume for the year.

Continuation of Trend

This is a continuation of the trend begun three years ago, the survey states, with the rate of increase about the same as during the previous year.

During the same period the number of savings depositors increased 1,829,466 from 42,396,712 to 44,226,178, a gain of 4.55 per cent. In some states the gain was unusually large. In only five states was there a decrease.

In spite of a steady increase since the severe drop during the crisis years the number of depositors is still 4,000,000 below the figure of 10 years ago and 8,962,170 below the all-time high of 1928.

That savings developed more generally during the year is indicated by the fact that only seven states showed a loss per inhabitant against 14 a year ago. It is suggested in the report that the increase in savings might have been greater than the figures show but for the low interest rates prevailing throughout the country.

Savings Average $191

Savings per inhabitant averaged $191, against $184 June 30, 1936, an increase of $7. The survey remarks that this is "a handsome gain over the 1933 figure of $168 per inhabitant, though still short by $46 of the all-time high of $237 per inhabitant reached in the lush year of 1928."

Postal savings deposits deposited in banks by the Postal Savings System continued to decline, the survey shows. Although the volume of postal savings grew during the year, $68,294,000 less was redeposited in banks. This is accounted for by the inability of banks to pay the 2½ per cent required by the Postal Savings System.

U. K. Gold Holdings Up $500,000,000

By the Associated Press

London

The Treasury announced that Britain had increased her gold holdings nearly a half billion dollars during the six months ended Sept. 30.

The exchange equalization fund held 39,854,000 fine ounces of gold worth $1,394,890,000 on that date, compared with 26,674,000 ounces worth $933,590,000 on March 30.

The Bank of England on Sept. 30 held 76,843,000 fine ounces of gold, worth $2,689,505,000, compared with 73,842,000 ounces worth $2,584,470,000 held on March 30. The total fund of the bank on Sept. 30, including the equalization moneys, was worth $4,084,395,000 compared with $3,518,060,000 on March 30.

U.S., Mexico Plan Stabilization Of Dollar-Peso Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Mexico have agreed to maintain a stable rate of exchange between the United States dollar and the Mexican peso.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Mexican Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez announced the agreement at a joint press conference and said the exchange would be maintained at the present ratio of 360 pesos to the dollar.

Just before their conference was held administration officials promised to announce immediately what price the Treasury will pay for silver mined in the United States next year.

The American-Mexican stabilization arrangements, it was announced, provide for continued purchases of Mexican silver by the United States. One large sale was negotiated today, and an understanding reached for further United States purchases during all of 1938.

Secretary Morgenthau explained his silver purchase understandings with both Mexico and Canada would extend throughout all of next year and would not be limited to the month of January, as indicated previously.

The finance officials declined to discuss the mechanics of stabilizating the peso-dollar exchange, but it was understood it would be accomplished through operations of the United States Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and a similar fund of undisclosed amounts operated by the Bank of Mexico.

Wheeler Plans New Regulatory Laws For Insolvent Roads

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, has initiated a series of informal conferences designed to lay the groundwork for a "national railroad policy."

First on the list of those whom Senator Wheeler arranged to consult was Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and former railroad co-ordinator. The Montana Senator said he would ask the advice of other commission members at subsequent conferences.

Financial aspects of the railroad problem, Mr. Wheeler told reporters, would be taken up with Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation when he returns to Washington after the holidays.

The Senator disclosed rough lines of new regulatory legislation which he said he would introduce early in 1938.

It was designed, he said, to remedy "defects" in the present railroad bankruptcy law by "simplifying procedure" under which insolvent roads may be reorganized.

Also, he said, it would prevent "some of the abuses" of railroad reorganizations of the past by giving greater supervisory power to the I. C. C. Need for such regulatory power, he contended, has been shown by the Senate investigation of railroad finance which his subcommittee has conducted.

Business Machines Sells Debentures

NEW YORK (AP) — International Business Machines Corp. announce the sale to an institutional investor of $5,000,000 10 year 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures.

Proceeds will be added to the corporation's working capital for construction of rental machines and other corporate purposes.

Since the new capital market dried up a few months ago corporations have been depending increasingly on direct sale of securities to institutional purchasers for their most urgent financing needs.

International Business Machines Corporation's domestic plants are at Washington, D. C. and Endicott, N. Y.

Members Stock Trading 22.92 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP) — Round-lot transactions of members of the New York Stock Exchange for the week ended Dec. 4 were 22.92 per cent of total exchange dealings, the Securities Commission reported.

Total round-lot volume for the period was 6,547,420 shares, or 8.1 per cent larger than volume reported on the ticker.

Round-lot dealings of members initiated on the floor were 8.10 per cent of total exchange transactions; the volume initiated off the floor was 3.99 per cent of the total, while round-lot transactions of specialists comprised 10.83 per cent of the total.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By David Wills

London

The November official figures for building plans approved confirm the opinion which I have suggested in this column previously. The house building boom has reached its end; since its peak early this year the value of plans passed has declined steadily. This is the only conclusion which can be supported by the figures, even though, as I have explained before, the official returns apply only to 146 authorities which do not include London, and do not include government expenditure. In the value of house plans approved there has been a reduction of some 13 per cent during the past year. The latest figure is £60,215,000 against the early year figures of £69,299,000.

It has frequently been suggested that this decline need not be a matter of great concern, since from the trade cycle point of view it would be offset by an increase in building activity among factory and industrial buildings.

Figures Classified

The official figures distinguish between four classes other than house building. These are factories and workshops; shops, warehouse offices and other business premises; churches, schools and public buildings; and other buildings and additions to existing buildings. And the latest figures show a serious drop in activity in factories and workshops.

In the first quarter of the year the value of plans passed in this group was 45 per cent higher than for the same period of 1936. In the second quarter they dropped by 17 per cent and in the third quarter by 31 per cent. The plans for October and November are lower than for last October-November by 24 per cent.

Clearly, factory building is not compensating for a decline in house building, but is itself an additional cause of decline in activity. Some compensation has been provided by an increase in plans passed for shops, office and other business premises; the 12-month figures for the current may be from 20 to 25 per cent higher than for last year.

So far as these figures are inclusive, it seems that rearmament has not stimulated building of factories sufficiently to compensate for declines in factory and house building provoked by other features. There are many who argue that all that has happened is a postponement of factory building, and that once rearmament ceases to occupy its privileged position, plans will be taken out of pigeon holes and put into brick, concrete and steel. This hardly seems like a reasonable expectation. Rearmament will continue for some years, and what business men will do in some years' time must depend almost entirely upon the outlook of that time.

Government Intervention

The only intimation of government intervention comes from Sir Thomas Inskip, Co-ordinator of Defense, who has forecast considerably growing expenditure on rearmament, and this seems to indicate that when the officials are not denying any possibility of trade recession they are hoping that rearmament alone will be sufficient public works to prevent appearance of recession.

The November figures of overseas trade show that whatever the prospect may be for new business, current trade is well maintained. Total imports in November were 23.6 per cent higher than in November, 1936; British exports were 17.5 per cent higher; re-exports 22.2 per cent higher; and the excess of imports over exports swelled by 30.3 per cent.

For the 11 months to November the changes over the corresponding period of 1936 were: Total imports, 22.1 per cent higher; British exports, 19.4 per cent higher; re-exports, 22.7 per cent higher; and excess of imports over exports, 24.5 per cent higher. The excess of imports for the 11 months amounted to £387,200,000, against the corresponding figure for last year of £311,000,000.

Effect on Trade

The decline in new business has obviously not yet affected the level of our current exports and imports. Part of the change since 1936 is due to rises in prices, but there have been substantial increases in the volume of exports of coal, iron steel and machinery.

In November there was a decline over the previous year in sales of textiles and motor vehicles. Heavier imports by quantity were made of crude petroleum, machinery, iron and steel, and materials for the metal industries. Many of these articles reflect the changes in conditions in the British iron and steel industry which were discussed recently in this column.

The first fortnight in December has seen a halt in the long decline in wholesale prices which commenced early in the year. The Economist wholesale price index stood at its peak 144.3 (Sept. 18, 1931, as 100), on March 31. On December 1st it touched 127.5; on Dec. 15, 127.8. This is too small a change to indicate whether the trend is to be reversed, but there have been slight rises recently in prices of some industrial raw materials, and in crude foodstuffs.

An outstanding instance of such increases is the advance in prices of rayon yarn, announced by courtaulds at the same time that the American Viscose Corporation, which is controlled by Courtaulds, announced several price decreases.

The rise in British prices is substantial and was completely unexpected; it is the first major rise in 10 years, and is justified by the company on the ground of higher manufacturing costs. This rise in rayon prices was not of course reflected in the wholesale price index quoted above, which refers to a date previous to the Courtaulds announcement; the rises contained in the index are chiefly in cereals and meats.

November Man-Hours Worked Off 9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP) — The monthly survey published by the National Industrial Conference Board, covering 25 manufacturing industries, showed a decline of 9 per cent in November man-hours worked compared with October.

The number of workers declined 3.5 per cent and total pay roll disbursements were off 8.9 per cent in this period.

The decline in manufacturing activity, the survey reported, was general. "There was slight improvement in only three of the 25 industries, namely, the chemical and meat packing industries, and book and job printing," the survey said.

Service Says Price-Freezing Cause of Economic Impasse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—New Deal thinking as illustrated in the recent striking speeches of Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is based on two twentieth-century classics. One of these is "Income and Economic Progress," by Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution; the other on "The Modern Corporation and Private Property," written by Dr. Gardner C. Means and A. A. Berle. It was the later book which declared 200 great corporations roughly control the American market, which has been popularized in more human (and sensational) terms by Ferdinand Lundberg in "America's Sixty Families."

Mr. Jackson, ever since coming to Washington, has quoted frequently from the Moulton-Brookings work, while the heart of the Jackson-Ickes thesis of great concentration of economic power in the United States, resulting in controlled prices and failure to pass on benefits of mass production to consumers, springs directly from the two studies.

Some books have a revolutionary drive that is all their own, and these latest heavily documented studies of America's present-day life have created an intellectual pressure which has yet to run its course.

Here is the comment from the Moulton book, from the conservative and impartial heart of the Brookings institution:

"In 1929 the richest 0.1 per cent of American families had approximately the same income as the poorest 42 per cent."

Big Dsiparity of Income

Having shown by this and various other statistics the tremendous disparity of income and wealth of the top of the American economic world and the masses at the bottom, it is the thesis of these books that concentration of economic control gives cartels, monopolies and trade associations a power over prices which slows down distribution of goods to the masses.

"It seems morally certain, if not statistically demonstrable," wrote Dr. Moulton, "that a modern industrial nation as richly endowed with natural resources as the United States could actually achieve the age-old goal of at least moderate economic well-being for all its population."

Why, then, doesn't it do it? For one reason, says the books, because mass purchasing power does not keep up with the ability to produce goods. The best means for meeting this, says Dr. Moulton, is to reduce prices. But prices are maintained artificially, he and Dr. Means declare, by the quasi-monopolies. Leading up to the 1929 depression, for example, Dr. Moulton found that "the method of disseminating the benefits of technological progress through persistent reductions in prices was largely in suspense during the post-war expansion period."

When the masses of consumers couldn't buy the goods, the argument continues, a glut occurred and the disaster of 1929. Messrs. Ickes and Jackson argue that that is what is happening again today on a lesser scale.

"The existence of monopolies tends to promote a greater price inflexibility than would exist under competition," Dr. Moulton continues. And he pointed to one type of "distributive reform" which "outranks all others" in attaining plenty—"the gradual but persistent revamping of price policy so as to pass on the benefits of technological progress and rising productivity to all the population in their role of consumers."

The Moulton book particularly attacks price freezing by "corporation consolidation, pools, trusts, cartels, trade associations and code authorities"—

Attacks "Price" Freezing

"We believe the evidence is clear that such attempts, however well intentioned, are dangerously short-sighted."

Both books cite the steel industry, which is just referred to afresh in the Jackson-Ickes diatribes as a sort of horrible example of price fixing.

That conservative economists are fairly agreed upon this topic seems fairly evident in the comment of Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University Feb. 3, 1936—

"A twenty per cent reduction in steel prices and an 80 per cent capacity production will do more to bring down the deficit," he said, "than any of the experiments to be expected from politicians."

In three recent Jackson speeches, the Moulton book has been constantly referred to, while references to the "200 controlling companies" show intimate knowledge with the Means-Berle classic. In his speech in New York Dec. 11, Mr. Jackson made quotations from the Brookings studies to show the mal-distribution of national income and went on to support the "low price, high-volume" thesis which the book, as well as other economists, urges.

In his Dec. 26 broadcast he reverted to the same subject and cited steel in particular and other industries as examples of controlled prices and monopolies. In his Dec. 29 talk at Philadelphia he reverted to the "200 corporations" from the Garnder Means studies, and then quoted verbatim the following from the Brookings Institution report—

Inadequate Buying Power

"Our diagnosis of the economic system has revealed that the way in which income resulting from the nation's productive activities is divided among the various groups which comprise society lies at the root of our difficulties.

"Inadequate buying power among the masses of the people appears to be fundamentally responsible for the persistent failure to call forth our productive power. . . .

"Our problem is to determine whether the flow of the income stream can be so modified as to expand progressively the effective demand for goods."

Secretary Ickes in turn last night took the thesis that "about one half the wealth of the country is in corporate form, and over one half of it is under the domination of 200 corporations."

This is the documented contention of Dr. Means in his work with Berle, and also in his study, "Industrial Prices and Their Relative Inflexibility," printed as Senate document 13 by the last Congress. It is Dr. Means' contention that "trust-busting" has failed because it confused the absence of old-fashioned monopoly with the existence of a free market. Present price controls, he argued, are exercised by private individuals in big corporations. As a remedy he sees the radical solution of turning decisions on price and output over to the state.

The Lundberg book, "America's 60 Families," has found a much lower estimate among economists, whose reviews have termed parts of it exaggerated. It is quoted extensively by Mr. Ickes, and to a slight degree by Mr. Jackson. Lundberg is a former Wall Street reporter, who based his data on 1924 income tax date. It shows a family resemblance to the Means studies.

Synthetic Rubber Can Be Made By the Cracking of Petroleum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An ample supply of synthetic rubber can be made from natural gas and gases by the cracking of petroleum if during war time the United States should be cut off from sources of crude rubber abroad, according to information reaching American Petroleum Institute.

Much synthetic rubber, continues the report, now is being produced in the United States, but at prices somewhat higher than present quotations for crude rubber.

The synthetic product, however, does not always enter into competition with natural rubber for general uses, certain physical characteristics making it superior to natural rubber for many special uses.

Chief among merits of synthetic rubber from petroleum sources are that it does not swell and deteriorate when used for gasoline and oils, and resists corrosive action of electric currents. Synthetic rubber has proved so satisfactory that fuel lines in some modern automobiles are made from the new substance. All motor fuel hose on United States Army planes now is made from synthetic rubber. This new product is not injured by air moisture, sunlight or electric currents, as well as by oils and greases.

Synthetic rubber is manufactured from ethylene dichloride, a substance derived from petroleum sources, and from sodium polysulphide. It is what chemists term a "condensation product."

Benedum Sees Too Much Regulation

PITTSBURGH (AP)—M. L. Benedum, oil magnate, declared America would swing immediately into an age of prosperity "such as we have not before enjoyed" if Congress gave business "the green light."

The usually taciturn oil man, one of the largest contributors to the Democratic campaign fund in 1932, made his prediction in an interview.

Mr. Benedum said:

"I think almost everyone agrees the regulatory measures imposed in the last two years have been too stringent, and in some cases, have been more punitive than regulatory."

Canadian Employment Off

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Industrial employment in Canada dropped by 34,444 persons during November, exceeding the average for the period in the last 15 years although being smaller than in 1929 and 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Engineering Awards Up Slightly in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards for the short holiday week ended Tuesday amounted to $44,989,000, up 0.4 per cent from the previous week and 4 per cent over the corresponding week last year, the Engineering News-Record reported.

The comparative table showed:

	This Week	Prev. Week
Private	$19,694,000	$15,493,000
Federal	3,359,000	9,112,000
State-municipal	21,936,000	20,180,000

Hawaii, Puerto Rico Sugar Quotas Given

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces establishment of 1938 sugar quotas for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The Hawaiian quota was fixed at 29,285 short tons, raw value, and the Puerto Rican quota at 73,851 short tons, raw value.

These quotas will be in addition to those allotted for filling requirements of continental United States.

Get Ventilating Contract

NEW YORK—The B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass., have been awarded the contract for ventilating equipment, amounting to about $300,000, for the Queens Midtown Tunnel, which will form an arterial highway connection between Queens and midtown Manhattan, providing relief for traffic congestion on existing East River bridges, the overcrowding of which has been an increasingly serious problem for many years.

November's New Financing Lowest Since January '35

WASHINGTON (AP) — New net financing during November dropped to the lowest point since January, 1935, a Securities and Exchange Commission compilation showed.

Analysis of statements registered with the commission revealed a total of $38,150,000 of new securities was registered in statements becoming fully effective in November. This compared with $127,821,000 in October and $366,026,000 in November, 1936.

The commission report indicated that approximately $2,704,000 of common stock issues filed in November were registered for reserve against conversion of securities with convertible provisions, so that only $35,455,000 of securities were left available for issuance for cash, or other considerations.

Slightly more than half the month's registrations, after deduction of securities reserved for conversion, was accounted for by $18,177,000 of issues of investment and trading companies, whose securities usually are disposed of only during an extended offering period.

Other financial companies, such as commercial credit, mortgage, industrial and personal loan companies, registered $5,752,000 of securities, and manufacturing companies $6,123,000.

Common stock issues, other than those registered for reserve against conversion, amounted to 57.5 per cent of total registrations, and preferred stock issues to 17.3 per cent.

Certificates of participation, beneficial interest and warrants totaled 21.3 per cent, while interest-bearing securities amounted to only 3.9 per cent of the month's total.

SEC May Ask More Money to Regulate Securities' Trading

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The securities commission hinted today in its annual report that it may ask more money to further its enforcement of federal regulations on stock exchanges.

"The commission unfortunately has only a limited staff available" for examining margin accounts, the report said, and added:

"Our national securities exchanges have not as yet demonstrated the capacity themselves to police markets effectively against manipulative and deceptive practices."

The commission spent $3,715,538 in the fiscal year and had a balance of $529,462. The balance was segregated for enforcement of the public utility holding company act of 1935, which is not yet in full force.

The report showed that more than $1,000,000,000 worth of securities issued during the year ended June 30 had been covered by applications and declaration filed with the SEC under the holding company act.

Confidence Only Lack, Says Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"The most favorable circumstance for business to enjoy at the moment is the general belief that the depression will be a short one," declares W. R. Kuhns, editor of Banking, official publication of the American Bankers Association.

"It is generally felt that most of the factors necessary for prosperity are present except business confidence. Few of the usual conditions of credit and production attending a depression are present today. The railroads are ready to go ahead with extensive purchases of equipment and the utilities are ready with a great building program if they can be assured of protection from Government competitors.

"The flow of private capital into industry must be stimulated so that the Treasury can withdraw from its hazardous pump-priming policy. That is the problem briefly. As long as the threat of one-sided Government competition remains, there is going to be difficulty in persuading private capital to take risks."

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 195

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 18, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, December 28, 1937.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
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108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 3700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5340

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NEW YORK
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 43-40 June	106.3	106.3	106.3
4 2¾s 43-41 Mch	107	107	107
2 3¼s 45-43	107.3	107.	107.3
12 3¼s 46-44	107.1	107.1	107.1
2 4s 54-44	113.4	113	113
2 2½s 49-46	103.16	103.16	103.16
6 3s 48-46	105.10	105.10	105.10
2 3½s 49-46	108.28	108.28	108.28
8 3¼s 51-48	102.3	102.3	102.3
40 3½s 83-49	99.29	99.19	99.22
8 3¼s 54-51	101.4	101.2	101.4
2 3s 55-51	103.30	103.30	103.30
8 2¾s 60-55	101.28	101.28	101.28
4 2¾s 59-56	100.30	100.28	100.30

Home Owners' Loan

4 2¾s 49-39	101.24	101.16	101.24
1 2¾s 44-42	101.6	101.6	101.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s 44	71	71	71
9 Alleghany 5s 49	81	80½	80½
3 Allied St Crs 4½s 50	91	91	91
13 Allis Chalm 4s 53	103	102⅝	103⅛
16 AhlOChem 5½s 49	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
2 Ah T&T 5½s 43	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
3 Am T&T 3¾s 66	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Am T&T 3½s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Anaconda Copp 4½s'50	104	103¾	104
5 Arm Del 4s '57	86	85⅝	86
4 Arm Del 4s '55	88½	88½	88½
17 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108⅝	109
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106	106	106
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 A C Line 4½s '64	78½	78½	78½
2 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	30½	30½	30½
3 B&O rfg 4s '95	44¼	44	44
13 B&O 1st 5s'48	111¾	111¾	111¾
13 BO rfg 4s '95	38¾	38¾	38½
20 B O 5½ '96 F	38¼	37¾	38
23 BO 5s 2000 D	37¼	36¾	37
28 BO cv 4½s '60	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝
7 BO 5s S W '50	99	99	99½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	113	112	113
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100½	100¼	100½
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	92⅜	92¼	92⅜
4 Boston&Me 5s '56	44¾	44¾	44¾
24 BotConMills 4½s	7⅞	7	7⅞
1 BotConM 4½'34ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Bklyn Edis 3¼s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'68	50¼	49½	49¾
8 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	72	71	71
2 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57B	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
8 Buf R&P 4½s 57	41½	40½	40½
2 Bush Term 8s 55	38½	38½	38½
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	118¾	118¼	118¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	114¼	113⅝	114¼
1 Can Pac 4s 44	113	113	113
1 Can Pac 5s 54	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	97	97	97
21 Can Pac 4s perp	86¼	86	86
1 Can Pac 5s 44	7	7	7
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	71	71	71
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	98½	98½	98¼
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	31¾	31¾	31¾
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	28	28	28
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	27¾	27½	27¾
5 Certain-teed 5½s 48	59	58½	58
4 C&O 4½s 92	120¾	120¼	130½
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
10 C&O rfg 3½s 99E	95⅝	95	95⅝
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	108	108	108
35 CB&Q gen 4s 58	109	108½	109
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
20 Chi Gt West 4s 59	14½	14¼	14½
10 CMSP & P 5s 5s '75	11⅛	11	11⅛
26 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	3½	3¼	3½
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	28	28	28
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
49 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8 Chi & NY 4½s 2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Chi & NW 3½s '87	16	16	16
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
13 CRI & P 4½s 2nd A ct	7	7	7
12 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	55½	54½	54½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 CCC&StL Cairlo 4s '39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Col & So 4½s '80	46	45½	45½
17 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92	92	92
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	94¾	94¾	94¾
22 Com'l Cred 3¾s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103	103¼
14 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Con Oil 3½s '51	97½	97½	97½
7 Consum Pow 5½s '70	102	101⅝	101⅝
9 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49¼	48½	49¼
8 D & R G 4s '36	12½	12¾	12⅝
6 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 D & R G West 5s '78	8½	8½	8½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 Dow Chem 3s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Duluth SS & A 5s '37	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	98½	98½	98½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	43	42½	43
20 Erie rfg 5s '75	43	42½	42¾
13 Erie gen lien 4s '96	55¼	55¼	55½
3 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	101¾	101¼	101¾
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	97½	97½	97½
3 Gen MotAccep13½s51	102¾	102¾	103¼
11 Goodrich 4½s '56	94¾	94¼	94¾
3 Goodrich 6s '65	91½	91¼	91½
6 Googyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Goth Silk Ho 8s '46	80	80	80
23 Gt Nor 6s '73	99¼	99	99
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	102¾	102⅞
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94½	94½	94½
3 Gt Nor 3½s '67	77½	77½	77¼
2 Gulf M & N 5s '56	83	83	83
13 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	85	84½	84½
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30	30	30
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	53	53	53
7 Ill Cen 4s '52	55	54	54
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	43	43	43
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47½	47	47
20 Ill Cen 4½s '66	38¾	38⅜	38½
15 IC&CStL&NO 5s63A	43	42½	43
4 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63	39	39	39
26 Inland Stl 3½s '61	105	105	105
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	50½	49¾	49⅞
1 Int Agric 4½ 52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Int Mer 1st 6s '52	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Int Paper 6s '55	70	70	70
20 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88¾	88¾	88¾
9 K C South 5s '50	90½	90	90
8 Kings Co Ls 5s '54	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	101	101	101
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	34½	34½	34½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 L&NRR 3½s '97	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	69	69	69
41 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38½	38	38
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	32	31	32
4 Leh Val 6s 2003	39¾	38¼	39
4 Lex & E 5s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
29 Liggett&M 7s '44	131	131	131
13 Long Dock 3¾s '50	100	100	100
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	85	85	85
1 Loukv & Nash 4s '40	102	102	102
16 Louis&N 4¼s & 4s '40	104¾	104½	104½
10 Lou G&E 3½s '66	103	102¾	103
9 Maine Cen 4½s '60	58½	56½	56½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	84	84	84
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '71	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 MilEl Ry&L 5s '61B	100¼	99¾	100¼
1 MilElRy&L 5s '71	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 M&StL 4s '49	2½	2½	2½
1 MSP&SSMarie 4s '46	9	7	7
14 MSP&SSM 4s int gtd '38	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 M&StLR gtd 5s '38	13¾	13½	13½
21 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	11¼	11¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	48½	45½	45½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	22½	22¼	22¼
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	18	18	18
1 Mo Pac 5s '49	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
13 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21¼	21¼	21¼
20 Mo Pac 5s'78F	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	21½	21	21¼
8 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 4s'65	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	71	71	71
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s'47	113½	113½	113½
19 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	99½	99	99⅛
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104½	104½	104½
1 NtRRMex 4½s'26 asd	2½	2½	2½
27 Natl Steel 4s'65	107¼	107	107
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	123¾	123¾	123¾
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 A	95¾	95½	95½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	95¾	95½	95½
1 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	35	35	35
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	72¾	72¼	72¼
3 NYC 3½s'52	83¼	83¼	83¼
16 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	64¼	64	64
3 NYC&HR 3½s'97	94¾	94¼	94¼
18 NY Cen & St L 6s '38	80	80	80
18 NY Chi & St L 3½s'74A	73½	73	73½
9 NY Chi & St L 4½s'78	62	61½	61¾
1 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	90	90	90
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103	102¾	103
24 NY Edis 3¼s '66	103	103	103
24 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	21¾	21½	21½
5 NY NH & H cit 6s '40	34½	34½	34½
18 NY NH & H 3½s'67	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 NY NH & H 3½s'56	16½	16½	16½
7 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8¾	8¾	8¾
9 NY O & W gen 4s'55	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 NY Steam 6s '47	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 NY S & W rfg 5s '37	17½	17½	17½
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	95	95	95
1 Norf & W 4s '96	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Nor Pac 4s 2047	87¾	87½	87¾
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	93	93	93
7 Ogden & L Chs 4s '48	11	11	11
29 Ogden&L Chs 4s'48 st	10½	10½	10½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	102½	102½	102½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	96½	96½	96½
8 Otis Steel 4½s 62	65¾	65½	65½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Para Pict 6s 55	88¾	88¼	88¼
1 Penn Dix 6s 41 A	82	82	82
5 Pen P&L 4½s 81	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Pen Co 3½s 41 B	102	102	102
3 Pen Co 4s 63	100	100	100
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 80	120¼	120¼	120¼
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101	101	101
12 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	101¼	101	101
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	94½	94½	94½
7 Pen RR 3½s 52	86½	86½	86½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	78½	78½	78½
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	103	103	103
5 Phila Co 5s 67	94	93¾	94
5 Phil Elec 3½s2 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
43 Phil Read C&I 4s 49	4½	4¼	4¾
5 PCOC & StL3½s 77	104½	104½	104½
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s 66C	52	52	52
1 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	50¼	50¼	50¼
15 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12½	12¼	12¼
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Repub Steel 5½s '54	106	106	106
1 Repub Steel 4½s'61	78	78	78
1 Rich&MkR&RG '33	63¾	63½	63½
3 St L S F 4½s'78	12	12	12
5 StLSF4½s'78fc1 st	10½	10½	10½
8 St L S F 4s '50 A	14	13½	14
2 St L SW 5s '52	25	25	25
3 St L SW rfg 5s '90	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 SAA&APass 4s'43	81	81	81
2 Seab A L cn 6s'45	9	9	9
1 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	8¾	8	8¾
2 Sea A L 4s'50 st	15½	15½	15½
7 Shell Un 2½s'51	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 Skelly Oil 4s'51	97¼	97¼	97¼
17 Sou Pac 4½s'68	61¾	61½	61½
4 Sou Pac 4½s'81	61½	61¼	61½
11 So Pac 4½s'69	61½	61¼	61½
2 So Pac rfg 4s'55	82	81¼	82
2 So Pac clt 4s'49	84½	84½	84½
22 So Pac 4s 1981	83½	83	83
14 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	75¼	74½	75¼
2 South Ry 6½s'56	65	65	65
3 South Ry gen 4s'56	63	63	63
15 South Ry gen 4s'58	48	47½	48
13 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	100¾	100¼	100¾
15 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	106½	106	106¼
4 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	82½	82½	83½
8 Tex Corp 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	87½	87½	87½
52 Third Ave aj 5s'60	6	6	6¼
4 Third Ave 4s'60	29½	28½	29¼
6 Union Oil Cal 4s '42	117	117	117
2 Un Pac 4s 1968	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	70	70	70
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	75	75	75
15 U S Rub 5s '47	104	103	103½
6 Utah P & L 5s '44	87½	87½	87½
1 Walworth 4s '55	50¼	50¼	50¼
5 Warner Bros 6s '39	47½	47½	47½
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	41	41	41
1 West Md 4s '52	90¾	90¼	90½
11 West Pac 5s '46 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
9 Western Un 5s '51	61¾	61	61
13 Western Un 5s '60	60¼	60	60¼
6 Western Un 5s '75	60¼	60	60
2 West Shore 4s 2361	75	75	75
1 White Sew M 6s 40	92½	92½	92½
1 Wick-Sp 1st 7s,35ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Wilkesb & E 5s 42	5	5	5
15 Wilson & Co 4s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Youngst S&T 4s 61	96¾	96¾	96¾

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	86¾	86¾	86¾
14 Argentine 4s 71	96	96	96
2 Australia 5s 55	104½	104½	104½
2 Australia 5s 57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Australia 4½s 56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Austria 7s 57	103	103	103
1 Belgium 6½s 49	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Belgium 6s 55	104½	104½	104½
3 Brazil 8s 41	21	21	21
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Brisbane 5s 57	99¾	99¾	99¾
18 Buen A 4½s 4½s 77	69½	69⅜	69½
2 BuenA4½s4½sAug76	69½	69½	69½
3 BuenA4½s4½s Apr76	69½	69½	69½
1 Bulgaria 7s '67	33	33	33
1 Canada 5s '52	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Canada 4s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9 Canada 3¼s 61	100½	100½	100½
10 Canada 3s '67	95	95	95
10 Canada 2½s '45	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14½	14¼	14¾
1 Chile 6s '12	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Chile 6s '61 Feb	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chile 6s '62	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
11 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
4 Copenhag 5s '52	100	100	100
41 Cuba 5½s '45	72¼	71⅞	72¼
1 Czecho 8s '52	103	103	103
1 Denmark 6s '42	105½	105½	105½
2 Denmark 5½s '55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7 Finland 6s '45	108	108	108
15 French 7½s '41	105½	105½	105½
1 GerCAg Bk 6s'38Apr	30	30	30
2 GerGov 5½s'65	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Ger Gov 7s '49	30¾	30¾	30¾
16 Ital Pub U 7s '52	67½	67½	67½
27 Italy 7s 1951	80½	80	80
8 Japan 5½s '65	64¾	64½	64½
18 Milan City 6½s '52	64¼	63¾	64¼
7 Minas Ger 6½s '58	10¼	10	10

Total today, Dec. 31, 2,646,000; previous day, 6,041,925; week ago, 5,873,200; year ago, closed; two years ago, 19,18,000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,786,815,100; year ago, 3,579,-263,000; two years ago, 3,372,676,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—certificates.

Exchanges to Close On New Year's Day

By the Associated Press

New York

All American, Canadian and European exchanges will be closed Saturday, New Year's Day.

On Friday, in New York, the principal commodity markets will operate on a half day basis. Trading in cocoa, coffee, sugar, cottonseed oil, metals, rubber, silk and hides will cease at noon. Trading in cotton and wool tops will stop at 1 p. m.

The Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges in the United States and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange will also close at 1 p. m. Friday. Toronto security markets will close at 12:30 p. m. Friday, while other Canadian silver, grain and security exchanges will be open all day Friday. European exchanges will also operate a full day on Friday.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	10	10	10
2 Montevideo 7s '52	59½	59½	59½
2 N So Wales 5s '58	101	100⅝	100⅝
1 Norway 6s '44	107	107	107
1 Norway 6s '43	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Norway 4½s '65	102½	102Q	102½
3 Peru 1st 8s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Peru 2d 6s 1961	9¾	9½	9¾
2 Poland 8s '50	61	61	61
2 Poland 7s '47	79	79	79
2 Poland 6s '40	63½	63½	63½
1 Porto Aleg 8s '61	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Porto Alegr 7½s '66	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Prussia 6½s '51	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Queensld 7s '41	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Rio de Jan 8s '46	10½	10½	10½
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	9½	9½	9½
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	9½	9½	9½
14 Rome 6½s '52	69	69	69
10 Sao Paul Cty 6½s '57	10	10	10
5 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	12½	12½	12½
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	12	11¾	11¾
7 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	47½	47½	47½
2 Silesia Prov 7s '58	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	55	55	55
1 Tokyo City 5½s'61	58	58	58
14 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	50	49¾	50
2 Uruguay 6s'60	50	50	50
2 Uruguay aj '79	50	50	50
13 Yokohama 6s'61	60½	60¼	60¼

Farm Prices Found 21 Per Cent Lower During Past Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Agriculture Department economists reported today that the level of farm prices declined 21 per cent during the last year.

Their report brought from Dr. A. G. Black, chief Agriculture Department economist, an immediate assertion that further economic setbacks are in store for farmers unless Congress quickly provides legislation to minimize fluctuations in prices and supplies.

The Administration's farm program, built around the "ever-normal granary" system, has this objective, he pointed out. Passed by both the House and Senate at the recent special session, the legislation awaits composure of differences between the bills of the two bodies.

Dr. Black and other officials attributed the farm price decline to this year's bumper crops and to a recent slump in demands for agricultural products in cities where unemployment has increased.

Government economists said that the price decline this year would not have been so severe had it been accompanied by a similar drop in prices of industrial goods and services which farmers buy.

The farm and industrial price levels, they said, were about even at the start of the year. The latter level declined only about one per cent, thus placing, they said, the farmers at a 20 per cent disadvantage.

Wheat, corn, oats, barley and other grain farmers suffered a 45 per cent loss in prices during the year—the largest of any farm group. Cotton growers lost 40 per cent in prices. Only dairy and truck crop farmers received better prices at the close than at the beginning of the year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
No Am Car Corp 1st pf	$1.50	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 17
Southeastern Invest Tr (LexKy)$5 1pf 62½c	..	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Reduced				
Portld G Lt $6 pf	75c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
So Dairies $4 n-cum p Class A	70c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Irregular				
Lee Rub & Tire	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Final				
United Molasses, Ltd. ADR for ord (r)	17½c	..	Jan. 6	Dec. 3
Regular				
Am Steamship Co	$1	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 23
Buff & Sus RR Cp	$4	..	Dec. 31	.....
Buff & Sus 4% pf	$4	..	Dec. 31	.....
Delaware Rayon A	25c	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
Delaware Ray B	$1.50	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 15
Empire State Oil	3c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Globe Discount & Fin Corp	$2.35	..	Dec. 28	.....
Globe Discount & Fin Corp. 7% pf	87½c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Group No2 Oil Corp	5c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 3
Hercules Pw C. pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 4
Highland Dairy Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Kennedy's Inc	30c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Kennedy's, Inc, cum cv pf	31¼c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Longhorn Portl Cement Co	25c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 21
Lyon Metal Prod, Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Penn Traffic Co	7½c	S	Jan. 25	Jan. 10
Pittsburgh C & St. Louis R R	$2.50	S	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Rhode Isl Pub Serv Co $55) cl "A"	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do $2 pf	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Royal Type	75c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
DOo pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Squibb (E R) & Sons $6 1 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Wiley-Bickford-Sweet Corp, $3 non-cm	75c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 24
Wolverine Shoe & Tan Corp 7% pf	35c	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
York (Pa) Tr Co	20c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 20

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat					Net
May	.90	.90¼	.89¼	.89¾	—.00¼
July	.85	.85	.84½	.84½	—.00¼
Corn					
May	.61¾	.61¾	.61¼	.61½	+.00⅛
July	.61	.61⅝	.60¾	.61⅜	+.00⅜
Oats					
May	.30¾	.30¾	.30¾	.30¾	+.00⅛
July	.29	.29⅛	.28⅞	.29⅛	+.00⅛
Rye					
May	.71¾	.71¾	.71¼	.71¾	+.00⅛
July	.67	.67½	.66⅞	.67½	+.00⅛

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
					Net
March	9.90	10.00	9.85	9.96	
June	10.15	10.26	10.11	10.26	+.06

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Ainsworth (1½g)	6½	6	6½
800	Air Divecs	⅝	⅝	⅝
225	Air Inv cv pf	14½	14	14½
300	Air Inv war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Allen & Fisher	2½	2½	2½

America Found on Way To Musical Leadership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 30—America is about to assume leadership in the world of music, in the opinion of Dr. James Francis Cooke of Philadelphia, president of the Presser Foundation and editor of the Etude.

"The monstrous conditions in many parts of Europe and the amazing musical activities in our own country indicate that America is more likely to produce the greater creative works of the future," he told 1000 delegates to the Music Teachers' National Association at their dinner at the William Penn Hotel here last night.

"Probably many masterpieces that have not as yet been heard already exist in America. Everything points to the fact that we are done with kowtowing to European idols. We are certainly upon the threshold of the greatest musical opportunity ever known in America. . . .

"Millions of Americans still do not appreciate our musical assets. Art is coming to us as it should come, out of the daily lives of the people."

Helped by Radio and Records

Dr. Cooke praised the radio and phonograph in spreading the love for good music, adding:

"Music in the public schools of America has made startling advances, which are astonishing the European educational world. Much of this, as you all know, emanates from the West."

Opinion among music teachers attending the convention here appeared today to be widely divided with regard to changes in the nation's anthem, the "Star-Spangled Banner," a survey revealed. While some characterized it as "unsingable" and expressive of "military bunkum," others declared it should stand without change.

In Favor of Anthem

Among those favoring the anthem were Palmer Christian, head of the organ department of the University of Michigan; Lazare Saminski, director of the League of Composers; Earl V. Moore, head of the department of music of the University of Michigan, and J. Vick O'Brien, head of the music department of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

"I don't think either the lyric or the music should be replaced," Mr. Christian said. "We have been singing it a long time and should continue to do so in spite of mechanical difficulties."

Mr. Saminski: "It is no more difficult to sing than a Broadway 'hit' or even any other national anthem, such as the 'Marseillaise.' The strength of the hymn lies in a sympathy and emotion accumulated during the years of its application. It is an adorable song. I would not alter it."

Distinguished by Tradition

Mr. Moore: "There is something in tradition. If the anthem is wrong, let it stay wrong. We are too much given to changing things every time the wind blows."

Mr. O'Brien: "I have studied the music and the words. From the standpoint of structure, the anthem compares favorably with those of other nations. I would not change it."

Christo Vrionides, conductor of the Works Progress Administration Little Symphony Orchestra of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island: "An anthem must have feeling emotion. The 'Star Spangled Banner' has that. I play it to start every concert and I conduct about four concerts every week. I am thrilled by it and I don't think it should be changed."

On the Other Side

Among the members of the association who were for change in the anthem were:

Cole Rossetter, one-time president of the association, who held that "the melody has too wide a range to be popular." "I would like to see the military bunkum taken out," he added.

Eric de Lamarter, one-time associate conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra: "Both the lyric and the music ought to be discarded and a new anthem written."

John C. Wilcox of the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago: "Patriotism aside, . . . the song itself is borrowed and unsingable. The national anthem should be something that can be sung by the people."

Jacob Kwalwasser, of the music department of Syracuse University: "The range of the music is too great. It is more an instrumental than a vocal composition."

Meeting simultaneously with the Music Teachers' National Association are the National Association of Schools of Music and the American Musicological Society.

Canada Has Friendly Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The year of 1937 has seen marked emphasis on the "external relations" of Canada. The Dominion has participated in more imperial and foreign affairs than in many years past. Statesmen, officials and Canadians generally have been overseas to a greater extent than usual, not even exempting last year with its great Vimy Pilgrimage.

The Coronation was the paramount event in which Canada was interested beyond her borders. For George VI is the first King concerning whose accession Canada was specifically and constitutionally consulted.

The year also saw the "silent" Imperial Conference, at which Empire defense became of such importance that it was held within the confines of St. James's Palace and the details given to the public were remarkable for the completeness with which they maintained "silence" as to what actually went on.

It was in 1937 also that Canada began to put into effect her first substantial defense policy since the World War, and the first purely Canadian defense policy. In 1926 Canada undertook her own defense and the West Indies squadrons of the British Navy were relieved of the guardianship of Canada's Atlantic coast.

Own System of Defense

The actual plan of Canadian defense was drawn up originally in 1922, when the war lessons were fresh. Subsequent general staffs of National Defense studied and improved these plans, but it remained for Ian Mackenzie as Minister of National Defense to bring the first stages of the plan to Parliament and ask for the necessary funds. Two by-elections, Victoria and Lotbiniere, have upheld his stand.

The year was also marked by the visit of a Canadian Prime Minister to the ruler of Germany and by an ex-Prime Minister to a German Spa. Both returned with the hope of friendly relations with the German people.

Canada this year participated in the Paris Exposition, and her Governor General paid an official visit to President Roosevelt at Washington. She participated in all the sessions of the League of Nations and diplomatically improved relations with other countries.

Other nations showed their friendly interest in Canada by strengthening their relations with the Dominion. Germany sent a Minister to Canada, but as Canada has not yet sent a Minister to Germany, the new incumbent has the status only of a Consul General in Canada, though he is a Minister plenipotentiary in the records at Berlin.

Transfer of Diplomats

Japan and France sent new ministers to replace diplomats transferred to other spheres and China has recently sent a new Consul General. The dominion now receives ministers from the United States, France, Belgium and Japan. There is also the British High Commissioner from the United Kingdom.

A significant paragraph in the report of the Imperial Conference, stressed for the first time the importance of international trade, widening the former policy of imperial trade. It was recognized that the Empire nations must trade with the world if they were to keep up with the world. Canada maintains trade commissioners in every important trading country in the world.

As Minister of External Affairs, the Prime Minister pursues his policy of friendliness toward all other countries, so that 1937 may be known as Canada's friendly year, with increased friendship and understanding with Great Britain and the rest of the Empire and cordial relations with all other nations, particularly the United States.

Eskimo Is Part Of 'Local Color' In Idaho Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Sun Valley has one Eskimo amid its population, and he is quite a model boy. He came here early in the winter to take care of a herd of reindeer which are being used to provide part of the "local color" for skiing, skating and other seasonal sports.

The Eskimo is Ernest Ahsook, who came from Nome, Alaska. He is good-natured, always wearing a grin and willing to make conversation with friendly visitors. Only about five feet tall, he weighs 150 pounds and wears levi-overalls, a jumper and a cap, rather than the native parka outfit of an Eskimo. He has one of these, however.

Although Ernest frequently visits the near-by town of Ketchum, where many people go for night sports, he neither drinks nor smokes. He speaks fair English and has become so accustomed to white men's ways that he doesn't long for an igloo any more. But he will help build some igloos for entertainment of people coming here for winter sports.

Ernest spends his time chiefly looking after the 13 reindeer in his charge. They were transported by airplane from Golovin, Alaska, to Nome, and by boat to Seattle. To help make them accustomed to different conditions hundreds of miles south from their native country, 500 sacks of Alaskan moss were brought along to supplement their diet. They are being trained to eat alfalfa, hay, oats and corn, like other livestock in Idaho.

Ernest keeps them fenced in a large corral and barn while he trains them for sleigh-pulling and ski jumping amid the Sawtooth mountains.

Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

1937, says the tax administrators group, was still higher, in spite of the cutting off of direct relief payments from Washington. The distribution of this revenue by Washington among the local governments, of course, has not been the same as if they had collected and spent it themselves.

State Revenues

And while state revenue collections remained about the same, the amount of revenue received by the states from the Federal Government has increased from 12.5 per cent in 1932 to 22.2 in 1935. In this last year under emergency circumstances Federal Government grants in aid to states reached $635,000,000 and to localities $1,557,000,000.

The tax federation notes that new problems have arisen with the Federal Government collecting larger proportions of the taxes and turning over more to states and localities, and also with the states entering new fiscal relationships with their local subdivisions.

The division of tax moneys during this period is shown as follows:

	1932	1935	1937
Federal	$1,900,000,000	$3,600,000,000	$5,500,000,000
State	1,700,000,000	1,900,000,000	2,500,000,000
Local	4,700,000,000	4,300,000,000	4,500,000,000

Smith

Vulcan
Fifty-Foot High 60-Ton Statue on 110-Foot Pedestal in Birmingham, Alabama

Birmingham Puts Its Big Iron Man Atop a Mountain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham, has finally found a place for Vulcan, its 60-ton iron man, built in 1904 for exhibition at the world's fair in St. Louis as a symbol of Birmingham's standing as an iron center.

With the aid of a $44,000 appropriation made available by the Public Works Administration, the grimy blacksmith has just been moved to a 110-foot pedestal atop Red Mountain, where with one arm pointing to the sky, like the Statue of Liberty, he can be seen for miles and miles around. The iron to build him was dug from this self-same mountain.

After Vulcan did service at the St. Louis Fair, he was brought back to Birmingham, and no further provision having been made for his upkeep, was unceremoniously dumped off in the weeds alongside a railway siding. Later Vulcan did duty for a spell at the state fairgrounds, where with a bottle in his hand, he advertised a soft drink.

Vulcan turned out to be a sort of Frankenstein when work of removing him began. A blow torch set fire to an accumulation of bird nests in his innards, so that from his mouth he spouted columns of black smoke. Added to this he let go his arm pointing skyward and it fell with a mighty thud down through the scaffolding. It was found that the arm alone weighed 14,000 pounds and engineers had figured it weighed only half that much.

Substitute Music For Mendelssohn's Tested in Germany

LUCKENWALDE, Ger., Dec. 30 (AP)—Anti-Semitism manifested itself again in Germany today, this time knocking out Mendelssohn's time-honored incidental music to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Theo Knobel, a young composer, wrote substitute music which was given its world première at Kurmaerkische's Landestheater last night. According to critics, the music is "folksong-like and melodious, avoiding difficult harmonies." Knobel's music is to supplant the Jewish Mendelssohn's throughout Germany.

It was recalled that Richard Strauss originally was asked to write incidental music for the play, but insisted that he could not improve on Mendelssohn.

Colorado Tax Commission Suspended by Governor

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 31 (AP)—Gov. Teller Ammons today suspended the Colorado Tax Commission as a step toward meeting an impending $4,000,000 state budget deficit.

The three members of the commission each draw $300 a month. Governor Ammons said the commission's functions would be carried on under James A. Savage, secretary. The Executive Power Act allows the Governor to suspend any department for 90 days.

British Columbia Plans Department of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—After years of preparation, the British Columbia Government is going ahead with establishment of a Department of Trade and Industry, designed to increase the commerce of this province.

Premier Pattullo announced that W. J. Asselstine, a young mining man, would be appointed Minister of Trade and Industry and in addition would take over the provincial Mines Department. The new department will control not only the Government's efforts at trade expansion but also its tourist advertising and promotion and its efficient economic council, which keeps the Government informed on economic trends.

U. S. Naval Plans Found Waiting on Public Opinion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Reports from the Far East that the real issue between Japan and the western nations, including the United States, is about to be joined over the question of the open door in respect to trade, sheds considerable light on continued naval activity of several different characters here.

There has been no surcease in such activity after diplomatic closure of the Panay incident. On the contrary, both immediate and long range plans are being pressed for increasing both the size and the efficiency of the fleet, much of it secretly. And there is increasing ground for the belief that there is some precautionary discussion taking place between British and American naval authorities.

The real issue, and the long-range issue, which cannot be settled quickly, between Japan and the western nations, is not isolated injuries such as the Panay or the Ladybird incidents or the invasion of China. It is whether Japan will follow up its military conquest by driving western commercial interests out of China proper, as it has already driven them out of Manchuria.

And it can be stated authoritatively that the only restriction on the disposition of the Administration here to resist this expected encroachment is the degree of support which can be mobilized from American public opinion. The open door in China has been the keystone of American far eastern policy too long to be abandoned voluntarily.

The challenge has reportedly already been made. Reports from Shanghai indicate that Japanese merchants are already landing goods in that area without clearing through the regular Chinese customs or paying any of the customs duties which fall on American, British or other neutral imports. This means far more to the outside world than the military invasion of China. It means special preferences for Japanese goods, the wreckage of the Chinese customs and the collapse of all the superstructure of finance which rests on them. It would wipe out the security for foreign investments in China, including considerable public and private American investment.

Foundation Laid

Neither the White House nor the State Department knows in detail what it will be able to do about this. But it is laying as solid a foundation as possible for some future action to maintain the open door, and naval activity is the cornerstone of these preparations.

Such activities fall into three categories.

First, is movement of fleet units, presumably both for exercise in vigilance and for effect on the Japanese military mind.

Second, is activity towards increasing the material preparedness of the existing fleet.

Third, includes plans for increasing the fleet.

In the first category, of fleet exercise, may be mentioned destroyed patrol activity along the Pacific coast, dispatch of a flotilla of submarines to the Aleutian Islands, announcement that four cruisers will shortly leave for Australia on a courtesy visit, and surveillance of Japanese fishing vessels along the Pacific coast.

In the second category, of immediate preparedness measures, are reports of a tentative decision to ask Congress at the coming session for executive power under which the President might in any emergency authorize the navy to incur budget deficits.

In the third category, of increasing the fleet, are announcement by President Roosevelt of a tentative decision to increase next year's warship building program, announcement by the Navy of plans for a new naval base at Oakland, Calif., disclosure semi-officially that early efforts are to be made to get new dry-docking facilities under construction at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands, and consideration at the Maritime Commission of a subsidy to the Standard Oil Company to cover the cost of increasing the speed of 12 new oil tankers now on order by that company from 12½ knots to 18½ knots, in order that they would be available for use with the fleet in any emergency.

Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary at the highest altitude, due to supercharged cabin features.

The plane was built at the Lockheed factory early this year. Since its delivery to the air corps in August, it has been undergoing exhaustive tests at Dayton, Ohio. The result of its recent speed tests, which were published in the Air Corps News Letter, is the first public announcement made of the plane's performance.

The plane, known as the Lockheed XC-35, is a radical departure from the conventional transport models built by Lockheed. Constructed specially for flying in substratosphere regions, the fuselage is nearly spherical in shape and is strongly reinforced to withstand great pressure at high altitudes. To provide for comfort of pilots and observers, the cabin is supercharged, and an even pressure is maintained at all times. The plane is powered with supercharged Wasp engines fitted with special equipment for high-altitude operation.

Transports May Follow

Lockheed officials pointed out that as a result of army tests on the experimental plane, it is entirely possible the way has been paved for operations of commercial transports at similar high altitudes.

"The high speed made possible by sub-stratosphere flying with no discomfort to passengers indicates regular air line flying at high altitudes is entirely feasible and may become the conventional mode of air travel within the next few years," said Hall Hibbard, chief engineer of Lockheed.

The XC-35 has proved highly successful in all tests to date but full results of its performance will not be available until army pilots have flown the plane under varying conditions and completed their final report.

British Columbia Plans $5,000,000 Road Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government is planning a $5,000,000 road construction program during the next year. Of this $1,500,000 will be financed out of a $3,000,000 loan floated a year ago and not fully used.

The federal government is expected to join in substantial improvements to the Transcanada Highway through this province. In addition, out of its road maintenance appropriation of $2,179,000 the Government will devote a large amount to capital construction, particularly for new bridges. It is planned also to hard surface a large road mileage during next summer.

Station KGEZ Lies in Fertile Montana Valley

With Monitor Newscasters

KALISPELL, Mont. — Station KGEZ, here in northwestern Montana, serves a beautiful valley, stretching north and south for 150 miles and about 50 miles wide wedged between the Rocky and Bitter Root mountains. The station, therefore, serves all of its primary area embracing the 8000 population of Kalispell and the 40,000 scattered in the valley draining into Flathead Lake, 10 miles south of the city.

Nearly a third of the distance to Flathead Lake KGEZ'S 250-foot mast looms up, a vertical radiating antenna, whose recent installation is said to have added almost 100 per cent to the efficiency of KGEZ's signal. Exactly 10 years and eight months from its founding, on Aug. 1, this year, KGEZ moved to its modern transmitting plant.

KGEZ was established in 1927 by the Flathead Broadcasting Association, in which Dr. J. Arthur Lamb was the most active member. Dr. Lamb was an amateur short wave station operator. About a year later KGEZ was taken over by the Chamber of Commerce through the efforts of Dr. Lamb and the Chamber secretary, Donald C. Treloar, the present owner of KGEZ.

The Chamber of Commerce operated the station for about a year until Stanley R. Church, now at KOIN, Portland, Ore., and Mr. Treloar, established the Treloar-Church Broadcasting Company and put the station on a self-sustaining basis in 1931. Later Mr. Treloar bought out Mr. Church's interest in the station.

Early this year KGEZ began radiocasting "The Monitor Views the News," which is heard each day at 8 a. m. KGEZ uses two announcers in the commentary, one to read the headlines, the other to read the commentary itself.

There are two other radiocasts of news over KGEZ daily, in which the policy of outlawing crime stories is maintained. KGEZ also radiocasts periods in the interest of highway safety.

KGEZ radiocasts on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles.

This is article No. 148 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, January 5.

Company Is Ordered To Deal With A. F. L.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced yesterday the issuance of a cease and desist order against the Biles-Coleman Lumber Company of Omak, Wash., ordering the company to end unfair labor practices and to bargain with the Carpenters' Union, Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

The board also ordered the company to reinstate, with back pay, all employees, including two foremen, who participated in the strike of about 300 employees on May 4, 1936.

Action of the board in ordering the company to bargain with the American Federation of Labor union as exclusive representative of its employees was based, it was announced, upon 261 signed membership applications out of a total of 443 employees in the appropriate bargaining unit.

School

(Continued from Page 1)

volving the use of the new empire flying boats. The service goes across the Mediterranean Sea to Alexandria, Egypt, and down the east coast of Africa to Durban, Natal. At Durban, connections are made with the interior African air services. The Indian service as far as Karachi also has been changed to marine operation due to the inability to negotiate air treaties with nations over whose territory Imperial must fly. In these routes, Imperial pilots are learning much practical knowledge of flying-boat operation in preparation for trans-Atlantic flying.

To Pan American Airways this type of over-water navigation is an old story, for its South American over-water services imparted much practical knowledge for its longer over-water routes.

Largest Mexican Budget Is Approved by Deputies

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 31 (AP)—A 1938 budget totaling 430,000,000 pesos—$119,500,000—the largest in Mexico's history, was approved by the Chamber of Deputies early today.

The figure was 12,000,000 pesos more than proposed by President Cardenas in his budget message early this month, and was roughly equal to his estimate of revenues for next year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — F... ...SHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—To sublet for February and March, beautifully furnished apartment, to American, Protestant, adult family; linens, silver and services of maid if desired; three bedrooms, two baths and lavatory. Box F-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DEL FLORE APARTMENTS

Singles and Couples, $60 up
Colored tile bathrooms. Subterranean garage
Exclusive West Hollywood District, Los Angeles
Rosie Mae Terry, Manager
1336 N. FLORES ST. OL. 5281

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage; tourists welcome. Tel. 1976.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AM SEEKING a position for man and wife, middle-aged, of outstanding character, trustworthiness, ability. MRS. MARY GREENE CHAPIN, 21 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Attractive 3-room heated apartment, bath; modern equipment; 1 or 2 adults; good residential section; handy transportation. Weymouth 2317.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEn. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS — Sell — Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LiBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP 4633

FOR SALE OR RENT

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Near Belmont line, new 8-room single, air conditioned. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St., Cambridge. Kir. 6502.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling. Repairing. Ladies' Cloth Coats
Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer
12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971

GENEALOGY

MRS. ARTHUR H. ALGER—Lineage traced, charts prepared, member N. E. Genealogical Society, 6 Brown Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HELP WANTED

MAN and wife; handyman and general housework; permanent country home. Write Box S-55, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DIETITIAN. Christian Scientist, over 35, thoroughly experienced, for resident position in established institution. Write Box X-65, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY. Christian Scientist, over 35, thoroughly experienced in stenography and office work, for resident position in well established institution. Write Box X-64, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917. State License 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

MALDEN, MASS.—Unusual 8-room bungalow, 7 rooms first floor; upstairs beautiful living room, fireplace, alcoves, balcony; three-car garage; quiet desirable location. Tel. Malden 1430. Must be seen to be appreciated.

MELROSE, MASS.—In most delightful quiet spot; nine-room house with sun parlor; furnished or unfurnished; beautiful home; adults preferred. Tel. Melrose 2398-J.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO
93 Huntington Ave. Ken. 4435 Boston

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment, local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA. Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Boylston and Hemenway Sts., 3 minutes' walk from The Mother Church; splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners.

PAYING GUESTS

FLORIDA—Leisurely projects for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people, $20 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance; on Cape Cod until after New Year's. Address
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal,
Sea Pines School, Brewster, Mass.

KIMBERLY STONE, Hampton, Va.—Comfortable home; temperate climate; interesting country; $12-$18 week. Old Point, Langley Field, Williamsburg nearby.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAIN
20 acres, 2 miles from town, 10 in grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, 1000 ft. on River with sea-wall.
410 FIRST ST., FT. MYERS, FLA.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1500
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre, Cen. New 5252

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—To let for 3 months, from Jan. 1st; sunny, front room overlooking The Mother Church; elevator. Com. 0975. 8 Cumberland St., Suite 9.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Comfortable front room; double, single if preferred. Tel. Com. 7573, Warren.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Suite 6—Approved; near The Mother Church; near Fenway; pleasant, comfortable; transients, permanent. MANTON. Com. 9273.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large front room, single or double; private home; running water. Furnished or unfurnished near subways. Call evenings. NEvins 8-6166.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (115th). Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient. $5 $10 visitor welcome; tourist rate. On 4-5242 I M NELSON.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st (Broadway)—In refined home; large, double; also studio room, piano, single, private bath. TR. 7-9809.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Front room with board, private lavatory; near Conn. Ave. bus line. 3039 Rodman St., N. W. Emerson 3778.

McGoldrick Prepares To Take Finance Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, professor of civil law at Columbia University, today prefaced his assumption of the duties of city comptroller tomorrow with resignation from the board of higher education. His fiscal office comes within the provision of the revised charter prohibiting a city official from holding more than one post, unless the mayor so authorizes and one of the places is unsalaried.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia named Dr. McGoldrick to the educational board two years ago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DUNIFER, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Darby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. MId. 0788 or Center Newton 2074

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED immediately, piano; small upright, to rent or purchase reasonably. Marjorie Stackhouse, Circle 9877, Boston, Mass.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 12 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6167

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED domestic attendant desires position in home of invalid or elderly gentleman. A. H. Roundy, 10 Mechanic Sq., Marblehead, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CARE business people's home; elderly lady, or one needing care; experienced, educated; salary secondary; excellent references. 541 W. 113th (Apt. 1-D), N. Y. C.

HOMEMAKER—Refined, experienced, desires position in motherless home. Write Box B-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PUBLIC SPEAKING CLASSES
Beginning early in January
Marjorie Stackhouse, Circle 9877, Boston.

LECTURES ON THE BIBLE
by T. J. Olsey, Hotel Puritan, Boston.
See advertisement on Page 2 this issue.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y. Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dan St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES Co., New (Mass.) 1500; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

ARLINGTON

18TH YEAR — PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St.
1211 Mass. Avenue
Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

Happy New Year
to All the Readers
of the Monitor
BEACON Co.
Jewelry
466 Mass. Ave. Arl. 5592

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

GUY EDWARDS
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
of Every Description
49 Park Avenue Arl. 4299-W

BELMONT

The Season's Greetings
from P. R. WINTERS CO.
GENERAL HARDWARE
84 Trapelo Road Belmont 1540

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All Our Customers and Friends
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
Main Office and Yard: 395 Concord Ave.
BELmont 1200
Branch Of.: 80 Trapelo Rd. BEL mont 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
9 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS
Special
20% Discount
to
Monitor Readers
ARTHUR W. FITT
Jeweler
26 West St., Boston

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats, Gowns, Aprons, Towels
Federal National Linen Service Co
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV
BOSTON, MASS.

BROCKTON

ZORIC
QUALITY CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 403 MAIN ST.

Storey & Co
AFTER-CHRISTMAS SALE THROUGHOUT THE STORE
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
Complete Home Furnishers of Quality
Interior Decorators
610 Main St., Brockton, Mass.
RALPH AND RUTH BAKER

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

RED CAB
ASPinwall 5000
TAXI SAFETY SERVICE SATISFACTION

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
287 Harvard St. ASP. 8000
MEMBER F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2567 M 9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Happy New Year
Azaleas in Jardiniere
$3.00 each
A Worthy New Year's Gift
HOFFMAN'S CONSERVATORIES
730 Memorial Drive, on the Charles

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
New Year's Greetings
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S

New Year's Cards and Gifts
ANNIVERSARY and BIRTHDAY CARDS
844 MASS. AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

We Appreciate
the loyal support of our many friends during the past twelve months, and to all we wish
A Happy New Year!
Fiskr's
501 Common St., Belmont Tel. Bel. 2265
3 Brattle St., Cambridge Kirk. 8681
Hotel Statler, Boston

New Year's Greetings
to our many friends among the Monitor readers.
Russell R. Cameron
Plumbing—Hardware
26 Brattle Street Tro. 0760

Ford
See the New 1938 Ford Now On Display
Good Selection of Used Cars
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Mass. Ave. Tro. 9460

Buy Your New
STETSON
Here
$7.50 to $10.00
Harvard Cooperative Society

COLBURN—Jeweler
TRO. 5343 14 Boylston Street
Wishes the Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
A Happy and Prosperous New Year!

January Sale of
FINE FURNITURE
ANDERSON & RUELL
Repairing, Reupholstering
Mattress Work
Phone TRO. 3344
30 DUNSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE

The Season's Greetings and Best Wishes for 1938 from
George W. Stockwell
Groceries—Provisions
36 BRATTLE ST. Kir. 7515
An old established firm advertising in the Monitor many years.

FALL RIVER

TALBOT & SON Inc.
60 SOUTH MAIN STREET
We feature
Rogers Peet Clothes
in Fall River

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Hand Made Danish Jewelry
in Silver
BRACELETS, PINS, CLIPS, RINGS
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. Stationers
for Your New Year's Party
Patty Shells, Cup Cakes, Cheese Straws, Salad Rolls, Fancy Cakes and Cookies—at the
Penny Bryn Shoppe
558 Main Street Tel. 2854

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
318 MAIN ST. GREENFIELD, MASS.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

Our Entire Stock of **OVERCOATS** is now ready for your choice at
January Marked Down Prices
There are Big Groups at $19.75—$21.75—$27.75—$33.75
Formerly Priced from $25 to $45
Choose from any group and Pick your way to pay.
NICHOLS and MORSE CO.

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310

NORWALK BATTERIES
Built for Hard Winter Service
WEED CHAINS
PARTS—REPAIRS—SERVICE

HOLYOKE

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

Napoleon Bail wishes a Happy New Year to All Monitor Friends
N. BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

LAWRENCE

BETTER COATS
Marked Down
to
$39 and $59
2nd Floor
Cherry & Webb's

Happy New Year To All
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts.
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars.
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
wishes The Christian Science Monitor Readers a Very Happy New Year

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

A Very Happy New Year
Cherry & Webb's

LYNN

Annual Winter Clearance of Men's Overcoats

$45 Thru-and-Thru Overcoats	$38.50
$35 Flint Ridge Fleeces	$29.50
$35 Overplaids	$25.50
$50 Imported Fleeces	$42.50

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737

Paper and ink make millions think — *Use Modern Printcraft!*

★

Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • Brockton 4956

MALDEN

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

Jones Store Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of CURTAINS, DRAPERIES *at most attractive prices.*
Curtains Made to Your Special Order.
THE JONES STORE
110 Pleasant Street Malden

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 1107

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097 R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

S. S. Porter
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899 498 MAIN STREET Tel. 0068

MELROSE TRUST COMPANY
Banking in All of Its Branches
Telephone Melrose 0030
Perfect Protection in Our SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES, $5 up

ANDREWS MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries and Provisions
510 MAIN ST. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue Need. 0810—1618

NEW BEDFORD

For the 54th Year of its existence, the "Friendly" Furniture Store wishes all A Happy New Year
790-794 Purchase Street

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. Champion, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790—3791

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moore and Moore, Inc.
HARDWARE
PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RADIOS
361 Center St. New. No. 8072

NEWTON—Waban

The Maynard Workshop
34 Pilgrim Road Cen. New. 0308
Portrait and Architectural Photographers
The Maynards welcome visitors to their studio.

NEWTON CENTER

Removal
GENEVA LEAVITT
SMART DRESSES
Moderately Priced
DOROTHY STONE
Tioga Yarns—Dresses Knitted to Order
Announce Removal from Newton Corner to THEIR NEW SHOP at 46 Langley Rd., Newton Centre

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments.

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260
Happy New Year!
319 WALNUT STREET

PITTSFIELD

Mark-Down Sale
of
Women's Coats, Dresses and Suits. As usual, many exceptional values.
ENGLAND BROTHERS

KELCO
GINGER ALE
Pale Dry or Golden
Case of 12 Quart Bottles $1.09
Plus Deposit
Kelsey's Great Market

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8186 631 North St. Open Evenings

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
A service for every household
DIAL 6493

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6258-W 8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal'
CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

WHEN YOU ENTERTAIN!
Your table linen is scrutinized by fastidious people. You are always safe with
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleansers
Phone Pres. 5000

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Saunders' Shops
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

LYMAN A. HODGDON
Insurance Service
8 Indiana Avenue Pros. 0168
Renew your car insurance
FIRE—LIABILITY
Justice Real Estate Notary

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 P. M.-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

MADELYN G. MOORE
Teacher of Piano
BEGINNERS and ADVANCED
Studio, 66 Itendale St. Tel. 4-0863

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Happy New Year
TO ALL OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS . . .
CHAS. L. WOODLAND
MILK AND CREAM
53 Waverley Ave. Watertown
Tel. Mid. 3818

Superior Used Cars
Thoroughly reconditioned
Sold Under R&G Guarantee
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon St., Watertown, Mass.
Call MID. 7650
for DEMONSTRATION

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

Silhouette Beauty Salon
Now offering a big permanent wave special
Regular $5.00
Non-amonia wave **$3**
Other work, 3 Items $1.00
505 Shirley St. Winthrop Beach
Phone Ocean 1549-J

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NewEnglandCoke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503 9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. B. JAYNES
ROOFING CO.
Roofing — Painting — Repairing
New Furnaces and Furnace Repairing
ACMA-JAYNES AWNING CO.
1721 AVE A. SO PHONE 3-7238

SEALS PIANO CO.
Exclusive Dealers
STEINWAY—KIMBALL
Phone 7-8532 1721 3rd Ave. N

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

"CIVIL SERVICE"
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Cleaned by the Shampoo Process
HARMLESS — THOROUGH
White Swan Laundry
RUG DEPARTMENT Phone 3-0168

SEE
Mayer Bros.
FOR
WALLPAPER
and PICTURE FRAMES
418 North 19th Street

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
Phone 5-1546
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W 10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY
OFFICE OUTFITTERS

78 CEDAR
Mercantile Paper Co.

"J C" Cafe
Where Cleanliness Is a Habit
Appreciate your patronage.
132 Lee Street Cedar 5834

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Shop at **Sears** and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears' Easy Payments Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
COMMERCE STREET

Quality Shoe Repairing
Montgomery Shoe Factory
Cedar 3903
Cor. Court and Washington Street

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 43830
CORAL GABLES, FLA
Anna Barlor

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

SHOES and BAGS
Good team mates for your smart Fall and Winter outfits.
The Bootery
Daytona Beach's finest shoe store
104 S. BEACH ST.

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
INC.
Air Conditioning
Heating • Paints • Roofing
116 So. Segrave Phone 329

Daytona Book Store
Dictionaries
Waterman Pens
Newest Books on Florida
Stationery
Typewriters
SOUTH BEACH STREET

Yowell-Drew's invites you to shop at their department store
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

GOSSARD SHOPPE
234 South Beach Street
The only exclusive corset shop. Foundation garments for every figure. Alterations, no charge.
MRS. M. W. McDUFF, Owner

We Recommend
Ben Croft Service Station
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Lubrication—Washing—Polishing
Tire Repairs—Auto Repairs
Battery Service
Telephones 9229 — 1474J Corner So. Atlantic and Broadway

SHOP AT **Sears**
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
120 Volusia Phone 82

HALIFAX CLEANERS
126 Magnolia Avenue
We Specialize in Cleaning Clothes
H. E. BIBB

Tony's QUALITY GROCERY
TONY WALSH, Proprietor
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
Phone 507
Fine Piece Goods
Table Linens • Bed Linens
Curtains • Spreads
Drapery Materials
Lingerie—Hosiery—Neckwear
CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
150 South Beach Street

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

Tropical Market
Cor. Bay and Dean Streets PHONE 420
The Finest Meats W. G. Pendle
The Best in Groceries H. L. Dupont
Delivery Service Yacht Orders a Specialty

ROBB & STUCKEY COMPANY
Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of the Better Class

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

"Food That's Different"
Randolph's Food Store
3550-52 St. Johns Avenue
Quality Foods. Right Prices. Free Delivery.
HAYWARD RANDOLPH, Owner
Telephone 7-8635

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

KUCHLER PRINTING COMPANY

PHONE 5-3161 30 SO. MAIN ST.

INSURANCE AND SURETY BONDS
BEALE TRAVIS & CO., Inc.
Phone 5-0244
201 Hildebrandt Bldg.

George T. Rollings
23 Hogan Street
Local Representatives for Seminole Travel and Tours

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA at ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FRENCHY'S Beauty Parlor and Barber Shop
The Original Frenchy
New Location—122 Hogan St.
Phone 5-1090

STANDARD FURNITURE CO
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3789

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave

The Best to Be Had in Foods
Prompt Delivery Service
Dial 2-3724

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.

SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL OIL
HINELY'S
SUNOCO SERVICE
Washing—Polishing—Waxing
Specialized Lubrication
S. W. 27th Ave. and Dixie Highway
Phone 4-9106

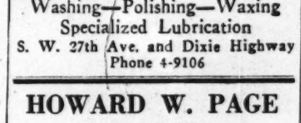
HOWARD W. PAGE
Representing
Christopher Motors
DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH
1200 N. E. 2nd Avenue Phone 3-3341

ROSE FRANZIS
DRESSES THAT ARE DIFFERENT
Resort Wear Coats
Evening Gowns
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-2057
Clyde Court Building

Tropical Beauty Salon
All branches of Beauty Culture give nby
ADELINE JECK
3460 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone 4-5606

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK



680 N. E. 77th St. Tel. Edro 2283

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

REAL ESTATE
SALES RENTALS MANAGEMENT
FRANK B. MORGAN
Member Miami Realty Board
Phone 3-4101 811 Seybold Bldg.

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 3-0814

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and General Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 3-1832
One block West of First Church

John E. Withers Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave Pho. 32667-8

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Phone 2-1380 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
527 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

RAILEY-MILAN, Inc.
Hardware, Building Material Housefurnishings
27-39 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Av. 3418 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
760 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

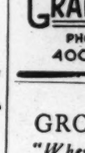
IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Venus Beauty Shoppe
Inc. F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. 73522

Collins Grocery
INCORPORATED
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
Only the Best in Foods
Phone 7-9259

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
Best Tackle Biggest Variety
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET



Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

BILTMORE CLEANERS & DYERS
INC.
Known for Quality
All garments cleaned to measure.
Call and delivery.
Phone 3-1544 43 N. W. 38th St.

Dorothy Douglas
Home Made Ice Cream
Twenty-three flavors
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
Moulded Forms
7124 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD

Mae Watson
PARKER METHOD SHOPPE
A leading beauty parlor, offering a most comprehensive service in all branches of Beauty Culture.
Rain water shampoos
111 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-1345

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 71h Street

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
242 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

NORGE
All Models on Display at
Shelley's
2013 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove
190 S. W. First Street, Miami
PLANT PHONE 7-3216

Metropolitan
Cleaners and Dyers
Suits Hand Pressed
1035 N. W. 62 STREET
"We cater to the most discriminating"

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 3-4743

William B. Peterson
BUILDER
and General Contractor
228 N. E. 35th Street
Phone 2-0160

INSURANCE
To Cover Every Need
Let us insure your
Home Automobile
Savings Business
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
W. W. BAKER, President
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Loyola Davis
"THE LITTLE DRESSMAKER"
Designing — Copying — Alterations
Evening Gowns a Specialty
Please Call for Appointment
Room 111, Le Roy Hotel, Collins Avenue at 33rd Street
PHONE 5-6411 MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5260
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
NINTH YEAR ON THE BEACH

PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

RENT A CAR DRIVE IT YOURSELF
COUTURE'S MOTOR CORP.
latest model cars to rent. Rates from $25 per week up. Every car insured for your protection.
825 Fifth St., Miami Beach, Fla.
Phone 5-3920

Francera
Corsets Underwear
Negligees Trousseaux
663 Lincoln Road Phone 5-2623

ORLANDO

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
303 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
MIRIAM GROSS KNITWEAR
at Five Points

419 MAIN STREET PHONE 6707
The Electric Co.
"Westinghouse"
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electrical Contracting

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

ST. PETERSBURG

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP
122 Fifth St. North
St. Petersburg
The Zotos and other Methods of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service Phone 6996

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

Sharron Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Opp. Soreno Hotel 116 First Ave., N. E. St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second Street North

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

MAAS
the haberdasher
THE STORE FOR MEN and BOYS
franklin & twiggs
TAMPA

Shop at Completely Air-Conditioned
Sears in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2379 514 Franklin St.

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 925 8TH AVE.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE CONSULTING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

W. E. FROST
Quality Merchandise—Justly Priced With Guarantee of Quality
Paints . . . Builders' Hardware
516 Clematis Phone 4951
W. E. FROST

WAGG, Inc.
Over 25 years' experience in all phases of Florida Real Estate Business and Insurance.
West Palm Beach Florida

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

Ann's
Home of Good Foods
700 South Dixie
Tel. 4580
West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12
Authorized Sales and Service
BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
416 Third Street, W. Palm Beach
Over 20 Years Continuous Service
Tel. 5178

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0471
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 6789

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

For Fine Foods at Economical Prices Call Us
Echols & Lyle, Inc.
818 N. Highland Ave. HE 0344
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. JA 0546

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Walnut 3793

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOMELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 283 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

Collins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-5125
Our New Garment Process Adds Charm and Sheen to Your Clothes

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. F. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor" monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . ., BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room. from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

SEAFORD, SUSSEX — Ten minutes' walk. Christian Science church, shops and station; sea view; moderate terms. Huxbenden. Tel. 100.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH, England—Parents seeking happy home with mother and daughter, should send their girls to Mrs. Kennard, 6 Carysfort Road. All educational facilities; near sea; moderate

DANCING

SUSSEX, Hove, 3, 19 Salisbury Road—Lessons given in latest ballroom dances; highest references. Write: MISS DOREEN TABUTEAU.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS — Marguerite CHARLET, 8 rue des Pyramides. Ready-made dresses from Frs. 250.- up. Haute-Couture models. Speaks English.

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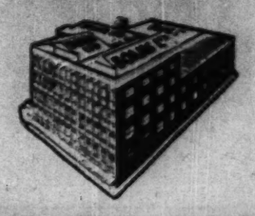

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With
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Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New deliveries frequently.
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Film Wit From Wesley Ruggles

Boy of the Streets (Monogram)—Jackie Cooper has not lost that quizzical quality which won him fame as a child star. His new picture is a minor "Dead End," but it is not without interest, especially when Mr. Cooper or Marjorie Main, as his mother, is on the screen. Story deals with the narrow escape of a tough but essentially honest youngster from slum gangsterism. It is essentially sordid, despite attempts at humor and sentiment.—Adults and mature young people.

45 Fathers (20th-Fox)—In the case of Jane Withers, it's entirely a question of whether you do or whether you don't. Her grimaces are too well known to need review here. In her latest film, she uses them to get a job for the Hartmans, clever comic dancers, to keep her young guardian from marrying the gold digger and to make life hectic for the 45 elderly bachelor millionaires who have adopted her. Occasionally, it is extremely funny. Thomas Beck, Louise Henry.—Family.

Hitting a New High (RKO)—Lily Pons, in an abbreviated feather costume, is a "bird girl" who journeys to Africa from her Paris night club habitat in order to be "discovered" by a particularly gullible opera patron. (Whether the public is going to be so gullible is another question.) She gets her operatic chance only to decide that she prefers swing and John Howard after all. Funny at times, the plot is too far-fetched even for this sort of nonsense. Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton, and Eric Blore clown manfully.—Adults and young people.

Portia on Trial (Republic)—A considerable amount of intelligent acting and shrewd direction has gone into the retelling of old hokum. A brilliant woman criminal lawyer, forced many years ago to sacrifice her illegitimate child to its grandfather, defends an English girl who has slain the boy's father after being jilted in a similar manner. Frieda Inescort gives an excellent performance as the mother and the supporting cast is competent. Walter Abel, Neil Hamilton, Heather Angel, Ruth Donnelly.—Adults and mature young people.

She's Got Everything (RKO)—Another comedy romance with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond as the girl and the boy, whose romance is promoted comic fashion by Victor Moore and Helen Broderick. Miss Sothern, a bankrupt heiress forced to earn her living, gets the job—and the boss. It starts out to be quite amusing, but weakens early.—Adults and young people.

Stage Door (RKO)—An adaptation which leaps 'way ahead of the original. Gregory La Cava and Morrie Ryskind have made a vivid human interest story out of the Ferber-Kaufman play about young actresses in a New York rooming house, and a cast headed by Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers, and Adolphe Menjou realize it fully. The new version has humor and pathos, and is told with considerable subtlety. Constance Collier, Louise Ball.—Adults and young people.

True Confession (Paramount)—Even at its most uproarious, there is a cleverly injected element of underlying tension in this wild fable about a fibbing lady novelist who confesses to a murder she didn't commit when her scrupulously honest young lawyer husband remarks that such a story would mean sure acquittal. The cat almost squeezes out of the bag when a besotted ex-crime expert decides to blackmail the pair. The idea is excellently contrived and its execution does credit to all concerned, with special mention for Wesley Ruggles, Claude Binyon, and whoever composed that rare bit of bassoon buffoonery to accompany John Barrymore's exits. Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray, Una Merkel, Porter Hall, Edgar Kennedy.—Adults and mature young people.

Stand-In (United Artists)—The innocent abroad can always be an amusing spectacle. In this instance the innocent, besides being pretty ridiculous himself, also serves to poke a good deal of satirical fun at the strange land in which he finds himself—in this instance, Hollywood. Leslie Howard is the New York banker who stumbles about a good deal before he finally sets a failing studio on its feet and sees, by his memorandum, that he is to propose to the heroine. Good fun most of the way. Joan Blondell, Humphrey Bogart, Alan Mowbray, Marla Shelton.—Adults and young people.

Wells Fargo (Paramount)—Adventure, romance, and history combine in an excellent panorama of the West when the overland express service quickly set up a network of stations along newly opened trails of the American frontier. Frank Lloyd again proves himself master of the epic type film. The canvas is crowded with action and historic detail. If it is a trifle overlong, this one fault will be readily forgiven. Camera work and settings of old San Francisco and other cities are worthy of praise, as are all departments of the picture. Joel McCrea, Frances Dee, Bob Burns, Porter Hall, Lloyd Nolan, Ralph Morgan, Mary Nash, Henry O'Neill, John Mack Brown.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "Tales From the Vienna Woods." "100 Men and a Girl," "Life Begins in College," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous."

Adults and Young People: "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth" (mature), "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dead End" (mature), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide is Printed Saturdays)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Officer and Substitute

Question: (a) Is there any conflict between the two following by-laws? (1) The officers . . . shall be elected by majority ballot . . . at the annual business meeting, and shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualify. (2) The board . . . shall fill any vacancy that may occur among officers . . . to serve until the next regular meeting . . . when the vacancy shall be filled by vote of members. (b) When a person is elected for a year and for any reason is unable to complete the term, is the one completing the term a substitute officer from the date of election?

Answer: (a) There is no conflict. The provision No. 2 is a right and proper way to arrange for filling vacancies. (b) When an officer resigns or in any way vacates an office, he is no longer the officer. The person who is appointed or elected to fill the vacancy becomes the officer for the rest of the term. He is not a substitute. A substitute is one appointed to serve in the temporary absence of the regular officer.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram contains a brief description of a certain branch of knowledge:

XYZABDCAZE ZK ABXA FYXGEB HI JGHLMCNOC LBZEB AYCXAK HI GPDFCYK. X GPDFCY ZK ABC CQRYCKKZHG HI X SPXGAZAU FU ABC PKC HI IZOFYCK.

Letter Changing

Continuing on the typists' theme, the Quincy, Mass., reader shares another: SPACE to SHIFT in 5 moves.

How Much Was Received?

Three farms were bought for $3500 each, and later they were sold respectively at 25 per cent gain, 30 per cent gain, and 18 per cent loss. How much was received for the 3 farms?

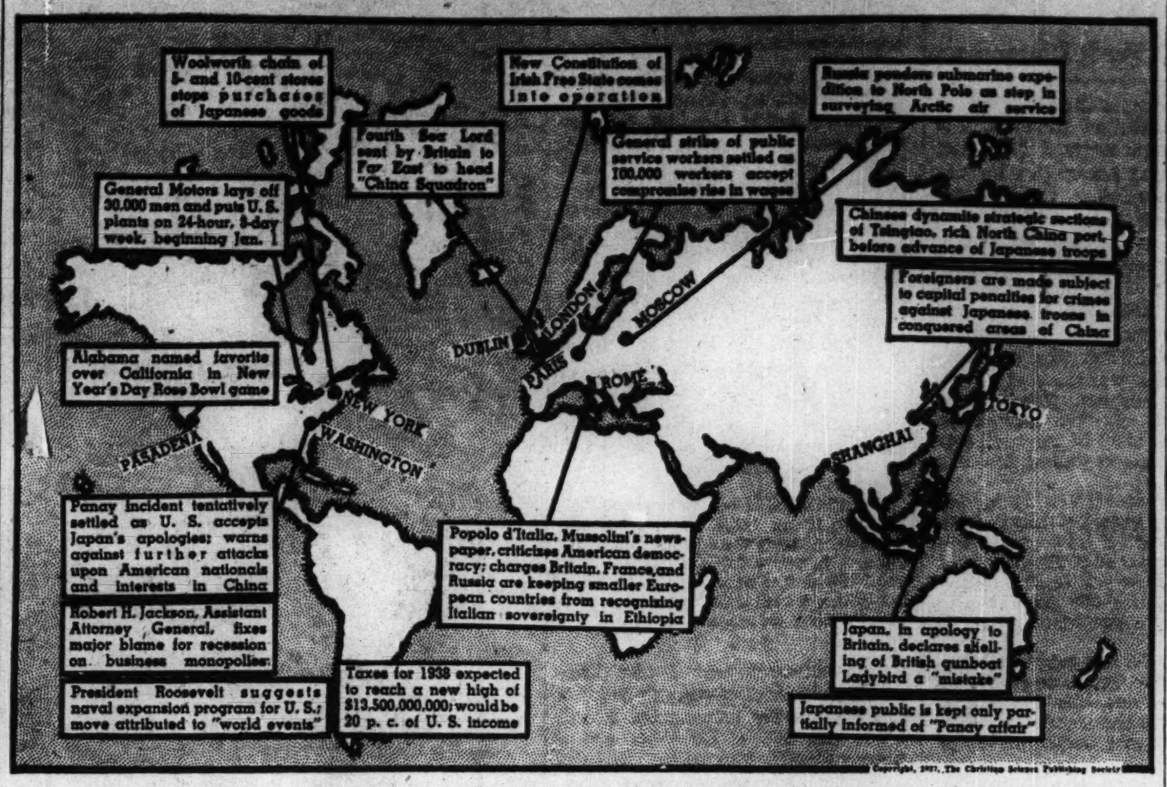
History Dates

Can you identify each event noted below with its correct date?

1	U.S. Constitution	1861	
2	Louisiana Purchase	1914	
3	Monroe Doctrine	1787	1
4	Calif. Gold Rush	1806	
5	Civil War	1897	
6	Alaska Purchased	1893	
7	Statue of Liberty	1823	
8	Chgo. World's Fair	1849	
9	Klondike Gold Rush	1803	
10	Panama Canal Opd	1867	

(Answers appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Woolworth chain of 5- and 10-cent stores stops purchases of Japanese goods
New Constitution of Irish Free State comes into operation
Russia ponders submarine expedition to North Pole as step in surveying Arctic air service
Fourth Sea Lord sent by Britain to Far East to head "China Squadron"
General strike of public service workers settled as 100,000 workers accept compromise rise in wages
General Motors lays off 30,000 men and puts U. S. plants on 24-hour, 5-day week, beginning Jan. 1
Chinese dynamite strategic sections of Tsingtao, rich North China port, before advance of Japanese troops
Foreigners are made subject to capital penalties for crimes against Japanese troops in conquered areas of China
Alabama named favorite over California in New Year's Day Rose Bowl game
Panay incident tentatively settled as U. S. accepts Japan's apologies; warns against further attacks upon American nationals and interests in China
Popolo d'Italia, Mussolini's newspaper, criticizes American democracy; charges Britain, France, and Russia are keeping smaller European countries from recognizing Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia
Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, fixes major blame for recession on business monopolies
Taxes for 1938 expected to reach a new high of $13,500,000,000; would be 20 p. c. of U. S. income
Japan, in apology to Britain, declares shelling of British gunboat Ladybird a "mistake"
President Roosevelt suggests naval expansion program for U. S.; move attributed to "world events"
Japanese public is kept only partially informed of "Panay affair"
DUBLIN
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
MOSCOW
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PASADENA
TOKYO
SHANGHAI

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No Resolutin'

It am right good, I's not disputin'
To plan to go dis year in de straight and narrer way;
But I don't do no resolutin'—
Jes' tries ma very bes' to do ma bes' each day.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

King Chedorlaomer

It appears from Genesis 14:1-4 that Chedorlaomer, who was king of the territory of Elam which lay to the east of Babylonia, was the leading ruler in a confederacy of four kings, the remaining three being "Amraphel king of Shinar, Arioch king of Ellasar . . . and Tidal king of nations."

Under Chedorlaomer's energetic leadership of these combined forces, the rulers of Sodom and Gomorrah and other cities of the Jordan valley were defeated, and they and their subjects were held in subjection for twelve years. It is true that at the end of that time they revolted, only to encounter a further crushing defeat at the hands of Chedorlaomer and his allies (verses 10 and 11).

But Chedorlaomer's triumph was short-lived, for Abram, learning that his nephew Lot was among the captives, gathered together his "trained servants" (vs. 14) and made a night attack upon "Chedorlaomer and . . . the kings that were with him" (vss. 15 & 17). The patriarch's victory was decisive, for he procured the release of Lot and other captives, and the return of such plunder as had been taken.

In Lighter Vein

Exclusive

"I thought sure Jay would marry one of the twins."

"No, he said if he couldn't have an exclusive model he wouldn't have any."

Bound to Succeed

"The Utterly-Utters are just wild about society, aren't they?"

"Why, my dear, they're such climbers that they've even named their youngest daughter Ivy!"—Pasadena Post.

When Everything Is Too Much

"We have everything on the menu today, sir," the waitress said.

"So I see," the customer said. "How about a clean one?"—The Smith Card.

Playing Safe

Jane Lee had been naughty and mother had to punish her. Afterward, talking it over with the child, her mother said: "Jane Lee, are you sorry for acting naughty?"

"Yes, Mother, I am," answered the child.

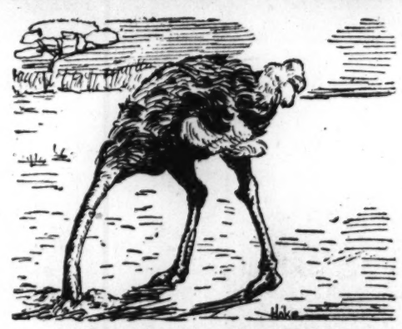
"Well," asked her mother, "do you know what being sorry means? It means you won't do it any more."

A short time later, Jane Lee was naughty again, and followed the inevitable punishment. Later the child asked her mother: "Mother, are you sorry you had to punish me?"

Her mother answered, "Yes, I am very sorry."

"Well, Mother," said the youngster, "do you know what being sorry means?"

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER



Face the Facts, Ostrich!
Do you think you can avoid Trouble
By sticking your Head in the Sand?
You are mistaken!
My Papa has tried that
With the Monthly Bills.
He can tell you
It will not work.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

An Appetizer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Bobby, 11 years old, had heard of the work of the Parent-Teacher Association in providing noon lunches for children who would not otherwise have adequate food. "I want to help, and I'm going to draw $5 from my bank," he informed his mother.

"I'll give it to you," she offered, "so you won't have to break into your savings."

However, this seemed too easy for Bobby. "It has to be my money," he insisted. "I don't need to have fireworks on next Fourth of July; and if I take good care of my garden, I can sell enough to put $5 back into my account. I think my own lunch will taste better when I know some other fellow is having good food, too."

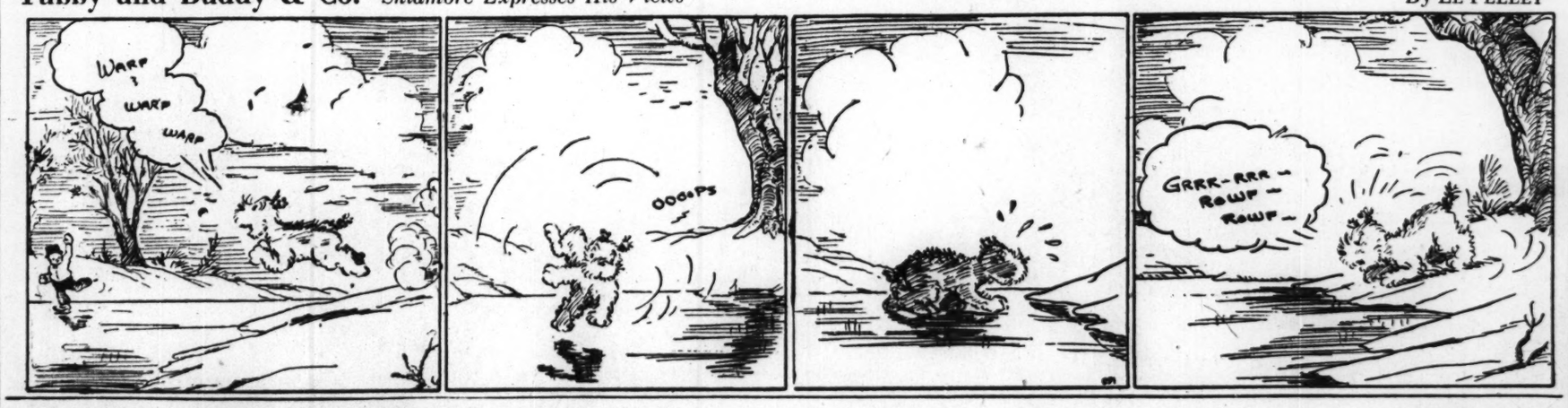
Quotation for Today

LET us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad!

—RILEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore Expresses His Views*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Snooze Story*

By CARMACK

The Boss was busy making some New Year resolutions or something like that today and he asked me not to bother him-
So I wiggled "ok" and sat down—
But a moment later I heard him mumbling something about "Resolution No. 4" and promising not to give me any more baths-
Wow! Was that good news! And I bounced up and began to dance a jig and bark for all I was worth!
But the next thing I knew somebody was saying-"Hey! Wake up there! Are you having another silly dream?" Oooh!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adore, adorable—These words are derived from the Latin *ad*, "to," and *orare*, "to pray, speak"; and "adore" is now properly used in the sense of "to reverence," "pay homage to," "honor devoutly"—not merely when "to like," "praise," "laud," "honor," etc., might be substituted.

So too with "adorable." It is not to be used where "charming," "chic," "pleasing," "attractive," etc., might be appropriate. Use it when the object of adoration is one worthy of divine honors, highest love.

Alone (John 16:32)—The word here renders the Greek *monos*, "remaining, sole, single." Incidentally, those who seem to be left in a condition which the world calls "alone" will derive some enlightenment and comfort from the fact that "alone" is a combination of "all" and "one."

Anticipate—*An-tis'-th-pate* (first *a* and first *i* short, second *i* clipped-short, second *a* long).

This word, derived from Latin *anti*, "before," and *capere*, "to take," is usually given as an exact synonym of "expect"; but there is this important difference: The latter merely looks forward to the event, while the former looks forward with such confidence and certainty that some degree of the expected pleasure or sadness is experienced. One who anticipates anything, then, forefeels it.

Ascertain—*Ass-er-tane'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

"Ascertain" is a coined word, in which we see the French *a* (Latin *ad*), "to," linked with "certain" (Latin *certus*, "determined," allied with *cernere*, "to sift, discriminate," and Greek *krinein*, "to separate, decide"). When we ascertain a thing, then, we make sure by examination; we find out for a certainty.

Barabbas—Preferably *Ba-rab'-as* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *rat*, third as in *account*).

Chasten—*Chase'-'n.*

The Latin *castus*, "pure," and *agere*, "to lead," lie back of our words "chastise," "castigate," and "chasten." The first two emphasize the thought of punishment to prevent the repetition of faults; but the third suggests the tribulation by which one is reclaimed, refined, purified.

It is a comfort to the erring to remember that the chastening process is really one of making chaste or pure—a restoration to one's original purity.

Communion, Eucharist, Lord's Supper, Sacrament—Although these terms are not uncommonly applied indiscriminately, we might well look into their specific meanings:

"Communion" (Latin *communis*, "in common") suggests both having a share in and giving a share to. It is an expression of the spirit upon which certain communities have been founded—all those believing together, hold things in common. It suggests that readiness to serve which helps us toward the realization of ideal fellowship. When the communion is with Deity, there is emphasized a spiritual understanding or agreement which draws one up into a feeling of oneness with Him. Such communion, of course, can be achieved only by the pure in heart.

"Eucharist" (*U'-ka-rist*) is a shortened form of the Greek *eucharistia*, which was explained in Tyndale's Works as "thankes-geuing." It is commonly employed to designate the observance of the Lord's Supper with the appointed emblems of bread and wine used figuratively or symbolically. Some insight into the true celebration of the occasion may be gained by recalling that the Greek *eucharistia*, "a giving of thanks," is compounded of *eu*, "well," and *charizomai*, "I show favor"—closely related to *chairein*, "to rejoice."

"Lord's Supper" uses literal terms to describe the commemoration of the last solemn supper which Jesus partook of with his disciples previous to the crucifixion. Little is corrupted by the words except, obviously, the necessary preparation for such an occasion.

"Sacrament," from Latin *sacramentum*, "oath" (from *sacrare*, "to dedicate"—*sacer*, "holy"), carries the deep significance of the vows one makes in rededicating oneself anew to the service of God and man.

Dormant—*Dor'-mant* (*o* as in *orb*, a clipped-short).

This word, derived from Latin *dormire*, "to sleep," suggests a state of existence characterized by inactivity. Without an awakening, dormant powers may not be exerted or utilized.

Drink ye all of it (Matt. 26:27)—Some readers have allowed themselves to be confused over the proper linking of the terms—that is, whether "ye all" or "all of it" should be phrased together.

The matter is perhaps best settled by turning to the Greek text, which reads: "*Piete* (drink ye) *ex* (out of) *autou* (it) *pantes* (all of you)." It is interesting to note that Tyndale translated the clause: "Drinke of it every one"; and the Geneva Version has: "Drinke ye eueryone of it."

Obviously, the sense is brought out by "Drink ye all (brief pause) of it."

Fervent—*Fur'-vent.*

We have taken this word from the Latin *fervere*, "to boil," and employ it to express an ardency of feeling which figuratively makes one burn with earnestness or zeal. To be fervent implies an intensity which warms both the subject and the object.

I go a fishing (John 21:3)—The significance of this statement by Peter may be enhanced if one recalls that Peter is now returning to his nets, after having been reclaimed by the Master to become a fisher of men.

Lovest thou me? (John 21:15-17)—In these verses, Jesus thrice asks Peter if he loves him; and the disciple each time answers, "Thou knowest that I love thee."

Jesus spoke in Aramaic, but the Greek manuscripts indicate that the Master in his first two questions used a word represented by the Greek *agapao*. Both times Peter responded with a word corresponding to Greek *phileo*.

There is an important difference between these words. Dr. Scofield notes: "Gr. *phileo*, 'am fond of.' It is a lesser degree of love than *agapas*." In comparing the two words, the Oxford Companion Bible says:

1. *Agapao*—to regard with favor, make much of a thing or person, on principle. The cause or ground of No. 2.

2. *Phileo*—to kiss, to be fond of, having regard to feeling as distinct from principle. The demonstration of No. 1. Hence No. 2 is never used of man's love to God: this is always No. 1.

It is a matter of great interest that in his third question, Jesus himself is recorded as using Peter's *phileo;* and Peter for the third time replies with *phileo*. In this it is pleasant to note that the Way-shower was compassionate enough to reach down a hand to Peter after the disciple had failed to attain the higher ground.

Nisan—According to Webster's, *Ni'-san* (long *i*); but according to Hebrew scholars, *Nis'-an* (short *i*).

This month, the first of the Hebrew ecclesiastical year, was originally called "Abib" (Ex. 13:4) because it was the time of the green "ears of grain" (Hebrew *abib*), corresponding roughly to our April. After the Exile it received the name "Nisan" (Neh. 2:1), borrowed from the Babylonians. It was in this month that the feast of the Passover occurred, beginning on the fourteenth day of the month and lasting seven days (Ezek. 45:21).

Right (John 21:6)—Translates Greek *dexios*, "right" (applied to "side" or "hand," as that which usually takes), from *dechomai*, "to receive."

Sacrifice—The *-fise* ending is preferred for the noun, and the *-fize* ending for the verb.

Traversing—The accent is on the first syllable.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Cutters

An unemployed tinsmith made by cutting from tin, some unusual cookie and sandwich cutters—in the form of animals, stars, flowers, etc. They cut sharply, and were made to last, being about 2 inches in diameter and of good-weight tin.

He made up sets of six, which he sold for 75 cents from door to door. These cutters have many uses and appeal to housewives because of their interesting shapes. D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln in the Ballroom

Upon his first acquaintance with Mary Todd, Lincoln stammered, "I want to dance with you the worst way."

Later she confessed to her friends, "He did!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Arithmetic is that branch of knowledge which treats of numbers. A number is the expression of a quantity by the use of figures.

Letter Changing: Space, spice, spire, shire, shirr, shift.

How Much Was Received?: $11,795.

History Dates: U. S. Constitution—1787; Louisiana Purchase—1803; Monroe Doctrine—1823; California Gold Rush—1849; Civil War—1861; Alaska Purchased—1867; Statue of Liberty—1886; Chicago World's Fair—1893; Klondike Gold Rush—1897; Panama Canal—1914.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sea Labor's Day in Court

ANYONE familiar with the maritime laws of the United States will hardly question the verdicts rendered at Baltimore recently in which fourteen seamen who staged a sit-down strike in the steamer Algic were convicted of mutiny. But as the law stands, organized sea labor has less than a fair show.

Seamen today are bound by a statute dating back to 1790, and conditioned by one thing, namely, that the captain's will is law. The need for strict discipline has not changed, but the general concept of labor's rights to representation in the laying down of rules respecting its conduct and welfare at sea has changed.

That explains in part why persons who neither sympathize in the Algic trouble, nor with sit-down strikes in general, will regret the official attitude which forced the incident to so drastic a conclusion. This paper approved the firm stand taken by the Maritime Commission in ordering the Algic's master to put the seamen in irons if they refused duty. At the same time, however, we pointed out that:

> The peculiar conditions under which he works impose certain handicaps on the merchant seaman. If a shipmaster chooses to disregard terms laid down in working agreements between company and union, the seaman can obtain no redress until the voyage ends. . . . Because of the limitations necessarily inherent in the working codes of seafarers, police and other types of labor of a public service nature, workers in these categories merit special consideration from those having authority over them.

This is one reason why the Algic's owners should have dealt less harshly with the "mutineers." Furthermore the strike occurred in port, not on the high seas. There was no violence.

In cases of minor breaches of discipline at sea, it is customary for the master to "log" the offender; that is, deduct part of the seaman's wages as a fine. Under the circumstances, this would seem to have been the more reasonable way of dealing with the strikers. Perhaps the authorities wished to make an "example" of them. The fact that the court imposed very mild sentences bespeaks its tolerant understanding of labor's limitations in respect to maritime law and tradition. Nevertheless, bringing the men to trial for mutiny seems like too severe a stand.

Much has been said about Communist influences undermining the merchant marine. No one can deny evidences of radical activities, much less indiscriminate tie-ups in ship sailings by irresponsible labor leaders. But it is no coincidence that the radicals are the thickest where the injustices to workers are the most flagrant.

All Americans who are conscious of the great seafaring tradition built up in the days of sail naturally boil with indignation over the insolent behavior of seamen in some American ships. But it is useless to talk about restoring discipline within the framework of inadequate laws. The kind of discipline the Algic example is most likely to engender will pass inspection during lifeboat practice or fire drill, but it will never stand up in an emergency. Discipline is only as sound as the morale behind it. Mutual fair play will do more than clenched fists to build up morale.

The setting up of a labor mediation board such as that proposed in the Maritime Commission's report to Congress should do much to overcome labor's resentment over the harsh treatment accorded it under inadequate shipping laws. Such a step is bound to bolster the self-respect of prospective beneficiaries. But most important is the spirit of good will these essential legal reforms are likely to create. Good feeling between employers and workers will do much to improve morale and discipline among American seamen.

Water Ways and Means

IN A paper read recently before the Institute of Transport in London, it was suggested once again that the canals and waterways of England might with advantage be used to a much greater extent than they are at present used. The English, who have such a magnificent record of achievement upon salt water, seem, indeed, to be rather contemptuous of adventuring upon fresh water; and up and down the land there are canals experiencing an idyllic repose that is more apt to be broken by the angler's cast than the wash of a passing barge.

It is a pity; because, apart from other considerations, safety alone would seem to make it imperative to relieve in every way possible the congestion on the roads. In this respect, too, traffic on the canals has the advantage over every other type in that it is practically immune from accidents. Nor is there any great economic obstacle to prevent development; and there are many classes of goods for which canals could provide the cheapest form of transport.

A great charm lingers about the peaceful stretches of the old canals; but it is to be hoped that the effect will not prevent the public from realizing their possibilities in other directions, nor induce in those who regard them the state of mind of the gentleman in the song, who was found

> Leaning over the old bridge wall,
> Thinking of nothing—no, nothing at all!

New England's Trade Barometers

EARLY in December the Works Progress Administration stated it was using the New England shoe and textile industries as barometers for determining the margins of the business recession over the nation. Encouragement, then, lies in the somewhat more promising face those industries are turning toward 1938.

Ninety days ago the WPA began receiving distress signals from those traditional Yankee industries. The year had started with shoes, woolens and cotton goods at peak production. The demand seemed insatiable. As the year ends, woolen production is off 50 per cent, cotton 40, but shoes are beginning to climb back.

Although actual orders are lagging behind those in shoe lines, a nearly parallel situation is pictured for cotton and woolens. The first few weeks of the New Year will tell much more in textiles where spread work and lay-offs have caused WPA faucets to be turned on to near-1933 volume.

No doubt the WPA has other bellwethers, but Washington seems to feel shoes and textiles are more sensitive instruments for pointing the trend than some of the nation's other large employing industries.

If so, this puff on the horizon as Yankee-land tacks a new calendar on the wall can bring a degree of encouragement to a nation that is yo ho-ing for a trade wind.

"I Am the Law"

NOT long since, the minions of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City arrested labor organizers for violating the law by entering the city, and Mayor Hague, when asked who made the law, replied, emphatically, "I am the law; I decide, I do, me, right here!" Now comes a ruling by Vice-Chancellor Leon Berry in a C. I. O. case at Trenton to the effect that a strike is ended and even peaceful picketing must cease "when the places of the strikers have been filled and the employer's business is operating in a normal manner."

The implications of this ruling are most engaging. It means in effect that as quickly as a firm can import strikebreakers to fill the places that have been vacated, even peaceful protest picketing by old workers will be outlawed. What a boost that must give to the business of so-called detective agencies whose stock in trade is the furnishing of "finks"!

It was the same Vice-Chancellor Berry who ruled a week ago that a strike is illegal in New Jersey if it has for one of its objects the establishment of a closed shop—this being a tendency "to create a monopoly in the labor market and thus opposed to public policy." It may well be that the closed shop is undesirable in many industries and ought not to be conceded by employers, but to hold that workers forfeit their rights by asking for it is a far cry.

This may be very pleasing to the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, which has indorsed Mayor Hague's exclusion of the C. I. O., including presumably his paraphrases of Louis XIV's, "The state, it is I!"

Rather strange, however, is the C. of C. indorsement of one-man rule in Jersey City when chambers of commerce generally have been deploring it in national affairs. And business men who are sincere in upholding the Constitution will do so not only when it protects property rights but when it guarantees freedom of speech and assembly. It cannot be that New Jersey wishes to attract factories by becoming known as a state where labor is cheap because it is denied constitutional rights. States which seek competitive advantage by resisting collective bargaining for better labor conditions will unwittingly promote the demand for national laws to improve labor conditions.

The Conifer Invasion

MANY protests have been made of late in the British press, and in the House of Commons, against the tree-plantations that the Forestry Commission is carrying out in beauty spots generally, and in the Lake District in particular, and especially against the excessive use of conifers in these plantations.

Conifers are trees that, in the mass, would seem to need a landscape of great proportions; on the plains of Poland and Northern Russia their monotony contributes to the general effect of vast and unending space; and amid high mountains it is dwarfed by, or but a minor and pleasant contrast to, a grand and overwhelming ruggedness.

But the Lake District is on a small scale, and its charm depends largely upon a delicate and easily disturbed balance in its features. In addition to this, conifers indigenous to the district are very few, and for this reason also the newcomers are bound to strike an alien note.

There are of course economic considerations, connected with the growth, and supply, of softwood, that have dictated the policy of the commission; but the beauty of the fells is unique and irreplaceable. The strength of public feeling for it may be gauged by the resistance, for the most part successful, that has met the many attacks on it.

Hope in Spain

Book News of the Day

SEVERAL weeks ago, The Nation, of New York, reproduced a long and ghastly list of atrocities, the purported work of the Spanish insurgents. The text was an excerpt, it was said, from the forthcoming book by the young Spanish writer, Ramón Sender: COUNTER ATTACK IN SPAIN (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $3). To at least one reader, the printing of such material was regrettable. The atrocity stories were at most second hand, as Sender retailed them; many times they simply were stories current in the towns where he went as a Loyalist officer. Few if any sources were given. Sanguinary details having such doubtful credentials that any reputable newspaper man would spurn them, in default of personal investigation, were not spared.

The appetizer, if such the article was intended to be, failed its purpose and left a dark brown taste in the mouth instead of a desire for more of this unpalatable stuff. Undocumented atrocities are poison whose chief use is to substitute madness for reason.

* * *

It was at least justice to Sender, therefore, if not very comforting, to find that the hand of the propagandist in this article was that of the editor, not of Sender himself. The stories excerpted were minor paragraphs in what is otherwise one of the more illuminating books to come out of the Spanish strife. Sender set out to tell his story rather simply than otherwise; with restraint, generally speaking, giving a moving effect to his emotions as just one of the people, with war suddenly exploded under his peaceful life.

He found himself at the outbreak in the smiling village of San Rafael in the Guadarrama. The war came into the drowsy valley out of nowhere; and the slow, creeping horror of its early days, when Sender and the other civilians rose up spontaneously against an armed, trained invader with whatever pitiful weapons they could find, is a story of agony to anyone who loves Spain.

* * *

Sender and the outraged people of those mountain villages fought their first battle to stem the tide of organized force from across the mountain range, on the side walls of the pass of Alto de León, operating out of the town of Collado. It was just above that same town on a windswept eminence that Manuel Cossio had lived a year before, and talked of the new Spain that he was chief in this generation to help found—on the basis of education for a whole people kept for centuries in organized ignorance.

From under his window stretched the slopes over the headwall of the pass, where the enlightenment of the Spanish mind was to be first interrupted by the necessity to fight in self-defense. Sender tells from his own experience how the minute men stood their ground; those lines are still held firmly today.

A new unity is coming out of this trial, Sender believes; what remains of medievalism is shattered and never again can re-establish its sway. The people, he says, are awakened and cannot again be put to sleep, and the day for which Cossio and the educators labored will be hastened, though not by means of their choosing. S. R. D.

Open Season on High Hats

Eating "Ship-Shape"

THE Gertrude L. Thebaud, the morning newspaper tells me, "stops at Boothbay Harbor today, with Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan and a party of students and natural scientists, bound for Gloucester, Massachusetts." Suddenly I remember "Jot" Small.

It is a strange thing, here on the French Riviera, to be thinking of the New England coast; to be looking straight at an advertisement of bouillabaisse and recalling the flavor of clam pie. But it was the promise of clam pie that led me to Jot's Galley, where, according to the sign in the doorway, you "Eat Ship-Shape." Jonathan C. Small of Provincetown was, for many years, according to Peter Freuchen, who mentions him in his book, ARCTIC ADVENTURE, MacMillan's handy man.

"Why, I grew up here with MacMillan," I remember Jot's telling me one day when I was asking idle questions about his shipping as cook and mechanic in the Bowdoin, the schooner that has been going to the Arctic for more than fifteen years. It was Jot who built the Secko (Sea Ice), the little cabin cruiser which went in 1927 to base permanently at Labrador. It was Jot who gave me the only first-hand information I ever received about the customs of the Eskimo.

The Baie des Anges is a molten turquoise rolling on a silver beach, and I am thinking of the cool, sapphire inlets of Provincetown, of the gray wharf shacks, the white houses, the tall pink hollyhocks, and the keen, sharp, salty smell of sea and fish. Jot sat in the window, tilted back in his chair, his blue eyes challenging the little group of summerers at the long, pine table, ridged along the edges in case the "galley" tipped. Although the building in which the little restaurant is situated appears sturdy enough, one can imagine it sailing off some day, across the narrow Commercial Street, and out over the sea.

* * *

It was halfway between breakfast and dinner. Jot's wife was busy preparing the clam pie. A school-teacher and a couple of artists were still munching toast and urging Jot to go on with his tale.

"Well," said Jot, "up North they have a model form of socialism." His eyes grew a deeper blue. He tilted back a little farther in his chair.

"Yes?" urged the school-teacher.

"Oh, people have a lot o' wrong ideas about Eskimos."

"Have they any real government, Jot?"

"If a man steals . . . but he doesn't," said Jot.

"No?"

"Well," said Jot, "it's like this. I'm a big man, d'ye see? What would be a millionaire in Provincetown, maybe. I mean, I've got plenty o' good meat and skins, for I'm the best hunter, see? If you steal from me I like it, because that makes me a fine man—oh, a fine man! I'm richer than you are, for I'm a better hunter. I get more whales and seals. If you steal from me, that makes me out a bigger man than you are, for you, poor thing, have nothing, and so you need to take from me. I have enough to feed my family and my brother's family. But that makes you look so little, you see, you don't steal."

* * *

It's not difficult to follow once you get the tilt of Jot's chair, and the flourish of his long, powerful hands.

He had equally simple explanations for the nonexistence of divorce laws and murder trials "up north," while his description of a New England sailor trying to start an Eskimo fire in an igloo entertained us all for half an hour. "There's a lot o' stuff in books, about the Eskimos, that's crazy." I remember his declaring when someone asked about their eating fat, "They don't eat *any* fat. In that bread and butter you're eating you've got more fat than they eat in a whole meal. Why, they wouldn't any more eat fat than you'd eat wood an' coal. And a lot o'sense there'd be in eating the stuff we use for fuel. They save all their fat for cooking and lighting their fires with."

"Jot," said the school-teacher, tense with inspiration, "why don't you write a book?"

But Jot smiled on her pityingly and shook his head. There was a lot he could say about writing a book, but it was too close to dinner-time, and clam pie.

PEARL STRACHAN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"English as She Is Spelled"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to a recent letter on "English as She Is Spelled" in The Christian Science Monitor—

I am not trying to dispute anything J. M. B. writes—unfortunately. But I hope he will read this, for the dawn is struggling through here in England! Speech training classes (as distinct from elocution) are becoming more and more widespread. There is at least one in the City of London itself attached to a Secretarial Training School. As far as I know it is the only one actually for making office girls' speech perfect.

These classes positively send out girls spenking thoroughly sound, clear, unaffected English. They bring out interest in good literature and poetry, but it is always allied in some way to office usage.

How can Milton be allied to an office? Go to a Speech Training Class and See!

London, Eng. (Mrs.) SYBIL WHEAL

Revoking of Drivers' Licenses

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We thank you for your constructive editorial relative to stop lights for drunken driving and your request for any helpful suggestions to curb this bad practice.

Our group favors a temporary revoking of a drunken driver's license for the first offense; and for continuous offenses—over two or three—the permanent revoking of license for life of the drunken driver in that particular community.

We thank you for making an issue of this important and much evaded and neglected matter. ANNA MARIE BRUEGGERHOFF, Secy.,

Seattle, Wash. World Affairs Study Club

Peace at Silk-Stocking Price?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The world in general does not wish any harm to the beautiful country of Japan. On the other hand neither does it enjoy watching the slaughter of thousands of Chinese. If Japan needs a lesson, would it not be better, rather than to enter the slaughter-field, for women of other countries to cease wearing and buying silks of any sort? If this were done voluntarily by individuals it would not come under the caption of boycotting. The loss of her silk markets would unquestionably set Japan to thinking, and, we hope, more peaceful thinking. P. L.

San Francisco, Calif.

History of Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Too many good American citizens are being caught off guard admitting the need of a personal dictator of the Fascist type to bring us through the economic storm. They have been made to believe temporarily that we must choose between Fascism and Communism, and that the precious representative government and free institutions established by our forefathers are either outgrown or too weak to stand.

A little reflection, and the perspective of history will brighten the atmosphere.

It is not necessary to make an exhaustive study of the various isms on the horizon to detect their fundamental error, which is, they deny the integrity of the individual. They worship a super-state supported by minions, and practically blot out man as a free and individual expression of intelligence. They scorn the possibility of representative government, pointing to the weaknesses of human nature as incompatible with it. But these same weaknesses have been present in other periods of history, and humanity has gone forward to a better individualism, carrying the weaknesses along in some cases, and dropping them in others.

Washington had the powerful British before him and a stupid, jealous Continental Congress behind him, and must have been assailed with doubt. But he held to the ideal of freedom and won a world victory. The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was not a mere Continental victory. It was the abdication of entrenched tyranny, armed and rich.

Lincoln groaned within himself as the nation almost tore itself asunder, but he did not compromise for expediency. The surrender of Lee at Appomattox was more than a local victory. The ideal of a united government and human rights stood victorious over its world-wide enemies. Can we not map our course somewhat after these great leaders and stand?

Let us hope the ideal of representative government can be realized step by step, that it will triumph over corruption and fear because enough brave men and women will rally to its colors and refuse to accept the sop of dictatorship. STOCKTON VEAZEY

Los Angeles, Calif.

Mirror of World Opinion

The League, Today

THE essential object of the League is the same as that of the Kellogg Pact—to substitute discussion and settlements by consent for war and the threat of war. It can best serve this purpose by acting as an international clearing house, for removing causes of friction, for redressing grievances, and for reconciling differences. Whether we like it or not, the world is not ripe for the creation of a super-State overriding national sovereignties and imposing by force obedience to the general will. What is immediately practicable is not a compulsory arbitration court, whose awards would have the force of law, but rather a court of conciliation, which would strive to promote agreement in cases of dispute.—(London) *Times.*

The Wide Horizon

The Woman's Year

By Evelyn Roe

THE year 1937 produced a variety of advances in feminine achievement. The first woman sat in a jury box in a New York court, and the measure which made it legal was introduced by Assemblywoman Jane Todd.

A woman was elected to sit on the New York City Council.

The nucleus for the World Center for Women's Archives consisted of navigation charts, aviation maps, log notes and other memorabilia of Amelia Earhart, and headquarters were opened for the center, with a permanent secretary, and Mary Beard as chairman.

During the year women were admitted to the New York City Bar Association, and six women were elected to the Constitutional Convention; there were even those, during the year, who discussed a woman President of the United States as a possible actuality in our time.

Whither women in 1938?

It has lately been said by Mrs. Pearl Buck that women could excel in many directions—possessing natural endowments—but that they either lack, or fail to observe the spur to excel. Commenting on the notice paid to certain women in the arts—women like Malvin Hoffman, Amelia Earhart in aviation, Mrs. William Brown Meloney in journalism—Mrs. Buck thought it was because it still came as a distinct surprise to the public at large to find women being first rate in any sphere of activity.

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Virginia Woolf took the view in her A ROOM OF HER OWN that England would have had a woman Shakespeare and other varieties of feminine genius if women in England had not been bogged down in the home, denied economic and personal independence. But Mrs. Woolf could not have argued such a thesis on the basis of life in the United States, for there are any number of American women whose homes are but one of many outlets for their talents and who have both economic and personal independence.

Mrs. Buck believes that it is the general safety of life for American women which has robbed them of the spur to excel. "A man, by compulsion of society and public opinion—if he has ability and pride—simply has to get out and work. Nothing excuses him and he has no refuge. But women have a refuge in the home. True, the great majority have to work in their homes, but they set their own standards and their own hours, and they have no worry about losing their jobs as wives and mothers, even if they are not so good cooks or managers as the woman next door. And, in view of all this, women in general in the United States have become lazy to that core of their being which should be a source of creative aspiration and self-development."

That is strong talk, but it is challenging and, for the women who may very well have been wondering, in certain star chamber sessions with themselves, why they didn't bestir themselves and make something outstanding of themselves—as the Hoffmans, and the Astors and the Hayes and the Bucks have done—it may well furnish them with food for useful thought.

Mrs. Jouett Shouse says that (a) women believe there are many more barriers to hold them back, in business and public service than actually exist; and (b) that such barriers as do exist, thanks to the women themselves, who have put too much emphasis on demanding, as women, to be given a chance, and too little thought and study on making their capacities accurately—not fictitiously—equal to the capacities of men.

The truly fair and realistic among the feminists have always only wished for women to have equal opportunity with men on the basis of training and ability.

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When a woman with capacity and talent hews to the line, Mrs. Shouse concludes, barriers melt away and men will engage her services because they see no good reason why they should not. Margaret Bourke-White is one example of a woman who has proved beyond all peradventure that a woman can go to the top in a highly competitive field of commercial photography.

Why don't more women do the same thing?

Mary Beard says that women have had too much humility. That the common attitude, that this is a "man's world," is all nonsense; that a documentary perusal of the historic past can convince even the most skeptical that women have been far more than mere appendages to man's estate, and that, from the very beginning, they have shared with men the honor of making world history.

How does all this tally with the fact that women are relegated to a subordinate place today?

Perhaps, as Mrs. Beard says, women, by seeking equal education, in the way of making equal education into a sort of Utopia, have lost sight of woman's role in the past, and so have not caught the full vision of their role at present and in future. "We shall have equal education when women discover themselves, and men discover the talents and capacities of women. Men still put too much emphasis on their documents, and the history of great men is built round documents collected by men. But let us get together the papers of pioneer women, let us find out who women have been and are, in the chronicle of the world, and then we shall add perspective to our talents and capacities."